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TERRIFIC TRAGEDY IN CHILI.

Two Thousand Five Hundred Persons Roasted to Death in a Church.

Awful Ending of a Grand Religious Fete at Santiago, the Chilian Capital.

THE CONFLAGRATION AND ITS INCIDENTS

Heart-Rending Scenes, and Tales of Horror.

Whole Families Consumed—Women of All Ranks Mainly the Victims.

Culpability of the Priests—Public Anathemas upon Them.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICANS

Graphic Descriptions from Our Special Correspondents.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Since the horrible loss of life in the earthquake at Mendoza, nothing has approached in mournfulness the spectacle presented to-day by the magnificent capital of Chile. By the conflagration of the Jesuit Church on the evening of the 8th inst., more than two thousand victims were suddenly hurried into eternity, by the most fearful of all possible deaths, that of fire. It were impossible to exaggerate the horror of the scene—it cannot even be described; and although an eyewitness of the terrible reality, I feel how utterly impossible it is to convey in language an idea of the heart-rending spectacle of Tuesday evening.

It has been the custom for the past five years to celebrate the "month of Mary" with great zeal and pomp, in the Church of the Compañía or Jesuit Church, situated at the corner of the street of that name and Bandera-street, and fronting the plazuela of la Compañía. The curate having organized a religious association, known as the "Daughters of Mary," has held annual services during said month, winding up upon the 8th with a grand illumination of the Church and sermon in the evening, at which all the members were earnestly entreated to be present.

This year, determined to outshine all former exhibitions, he made arrangements to adorn the church with garlands of flowers, colossal statues, and with an unprecedented number of lights. He was vainly remonstrated with by the Archbishop and others in authority, who reluctantly gave their consent to the display. The church was filled with the devout all day, and towards nightfall a continuous stream of human beings, almost exclusively women, poured into the church until every avenue was densely packed and the steps of the church and far out into the plaza were filled with a hushed and kneeling crowd.

The doors were then all closed, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers and of making the voice of the preacher more distinctly heard. At a little before seven, the assistants began lighting up the church and were just finishing the grand altar, the rest of the building being fully illuminated with thousands of lamps, most of them of paraffine oil, when, from a transparent crescent, at the foot of the statue of the Virgin, burst forth a jet of flame. The attendant endeavored to extinguish it with his [illegible], but the inflammable liquid penetrated the fabric and only increased the danger. In a moment the flames darted up the garlands of artificial flowers to the roof, the immense cupola caught fire and the [illegible] and exploded among the densely packed mass of human beings. [illegible] the ceiling, already heated to the dryness of tinder, the flames ran like hissing serpents the whole length of the church and rolled down in huge billows upon the crowded mass, that had instinctively sought the main entrance. During the first few moments of surprise and terror shrieks of sorrow for the destruction of their beloved church resounded through the aisles of the building; but when, rushing to the various outlets, all were found closed save one, and that one impassable, loud screams of horror burst from the despairing multitude. For a few moments the heart-piercing wails of perishing women were increasing; they gradually grew fainter and fainter, and soon an awful silence reigned within that horrible furnace, broken only by the angry roar of the flames, or the crash of falling towers. By the lurid glare within could be seen hundreds of human forms, some with faces elevated in prayer to Him before whose throne they were rapidly hastening, others with eyes eagerly strained and hands outstretched towards the outer air, imploring that assistance that it was impossible to give; mothers clasping their little ones close and seeking to shield their darlings from the flames already blistering their own despairing features; children clinging in the frenzy of despair to those who would have gladly died for them, but could only die with them.

The news spread rapidly through the city, and, in an incredibly short space of time, our Minister, Mr. NELSON, Dr. SEVEY, American Consul at Valparaiso, HENRY MEIGGS, and his nephew, HENRY M. KEITH, W. [illegible], GEORGE CA[illegible], C. T. PEARCE, and a number of other Americans, were upon the spot, having thrown [illegible] doors and rushing into the flames to drag out the few whose proximity to the doors rendered it possible to reach them. Don CLAUDIO [illegible], Don [illegible], and D. A[illegible] GARC[illegible], and a number of Chileans, also aided in the good work, but the majority of the by-standers, paralyzed by the fearful sight, stood aloof, while the foreigners, at the most imminent risk of life, dragged out the living, the maimed and the dead, until the falling timbers and [illegible] of fire from above extinguished every hope of saving another victim. The most hairbreadth escapes marked the heroism of these noble spirits, who, unappalled by the fearful scene within the church, never ceased their exertions, until it was but too evident that not one soul remained alive of all that multitude.

The criminal neglect to take the most ordinary precautions against fire, or even alarm, has been fearfully atoned. Of the 3,000 persons within the pile, but five or six hundred escaped, and most of them wounded, scorched and naked. The rest became wedged together, and [illegible] with heat, terror and pressure, lost the ability to help themselves or second the efforts of those who risked their lives to save them. It was only by almost superhuman effort that some few were dragged from the tightly packed mass of human beings at the terribly opened outlets; and of those few, a great majority only lived a few hours.

The rescuers, approaching too nearly the dense mass of victims, were time and again seized by the outstretched hands of numbers, and only saved by their own desperate struggles, aided by their companions from behind. But who could withstand the imploring gestures of those who, upon the very threshold of salvation, saw a fearful and agonizing death swiftly approaching? Inside the church, and within a few steps of the main door fronting upon the plaza, was a group of perhaps two hundred, from the white-haired and venerable woman to the infant of tender years. On the right hand knelt a beautiful girl of some seventeen years, as yet untouched by the eager flames that poured down from above, and by her side her sister and mother, locked in each other's arms, within the reach of those without, who ever and anon dashed recklessly through the scorching doorway, and ineffectually grasped the clothing or limbs of the nearest. Writhing with terror, the horrible group swayed to and fro, the weaker gradually sinking forward and falling, never to rise again, while the stronger battled with desperate energy to reach the saving hands that struggled as desperately to reach them. But all was in vain, and in an awfully brief space of time the wall of flame became impassable; the entire floor of the church was a sea of fire, fed by the clothing of the victims and intensified by the dropping lamps. The roof fell in; the towers followed; and the belfry, with an awful crash, fell across the doorway, burying the scorched and hissing bodies of those whose suffering was over.

The scene without the church was heart-rending. The streets were filled with the dead and dying, and hundreds rushed frantically to and fro, calling upon the names of loved ones; some knelt in the streets to pray, some were carried off by their friends, raving in their grief, while some, distracted at the thought of wife or child perishing, rushed frantically into the church and were seen no more. Hundreds were taken to the hospitals and to the neighboring private houses. All the physicians of the city were upon the spot, ministering to the injured. At midnight the flames, spent for want of material to feed upon, had lowered, and by morning had entirely ceased. The spectacle, by the glaring light of day, was indescribably horrible. *Two thousand corpses*, in every stage of carbonization, from blackened cinder to the slightest scorch, lay in heaps around the several exit doors, the last struggle painfully visible in the eager position, the outstretched hands, the staring eye-balls. The upper portions of the bodies were, with few exceptions, disfigured beyond recognition—the lower extremities were scarcely touched by the flames.

The officiating priests, although as heavily incumbered as the women with clothing, succeeded in escaping, *without a single exception*, and the same paper which published to-day a list of over 2,000 *victims whose names are known*, gives also a list of church ornaments and plate rescued, valued at thousands of dollars! From the vestry a door opened into the church, whence the priests escaped—and one of this morning's papers states, upon the authority of persons on the spot, that the *door was then closed*, lest the fire should penetrate the vestry and destroy the church property therein! Certain it is, that three rooms in a neighboring palatial mansion are filled with furniture, carpets, curtains and pictures, saved from the vestry, while a few paces beyond were perishing, in frightful torture, hundreds of frail and helpless human beings, many of whom could have found safety through that door.

Lest it be wondered at that the fire was allowed to gain such headway, I may mention that Santiago, a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, possesses but three engines, all out of order and badly managed, fires being extremely rare. Soon after the alarm had been given a company of regulars arrived, and with fixed bayonets, was stationed around the building, not only impeding access to it but driving back those who implored to be allowed to continue their exertions. A Mr. JAMES DIXSON, upon being called by name by one of the sufferers, insisted upon entering the church, and received a bayonet wound for his pertinacity.

The papers are filled with incidents of the catastrophe. One young lady, finding all hope of escape cut off, tied her handkerchief tightly round her knee. In the morning her body was discovered charred about the head and shoulders beyond all recognition; but the precaution she had taken identified her—her name being in the corner of the handkerchief.

It is announced this afternoon that but *seven* bodies have been recognized out of more than 2,000 victims!

Seven dwellings have been closed and sealed by the authorities—not one soul having returned of either of the families living therein.

Deep and loud is the indignation manifested by the press and the public at the criminal indifference of the priesthood to the safety of their congregation, and the Government has been earnestly besought to raze the ruins of the ill-fated "Compañía" to the ground, and to forbid in future the illumination of churches, or night services. The priests rebel, and insist upon rebuilding the ill-fated pile, which, upon Tuesday last, was for the *third* time destroyed by fire. Public indignation is rising and threats have been publicly made that, if the authorities do not demolish the hateful walls, the people will do it for them.

I am conscious how feebly the foregoing details portray the horrible scene of torture it was my misfortune to witness. No human pen could possibly convey the awful reality—no language could depict the heart-rending nature of the spectacle. *Santiago is to-day a city of mourning—the entire Republic is a partaker in her grief.* SIDNEY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

The British steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, on the evening of the 5th. She brings nearly a million of dollars, principally for England, a portion of the money being the depreciated Bolivian currency used in Peru, and which is sent forward to be recoined, or to be exchanged for the better coinage lately decreed by the Government of Peru. Consul WINSLOW, of Paita, on his way to Washington, was a passenger on the *Callao*. The dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 17th ult., and from Lima and Callao to the 28th.

The *Callao* brings us the details of the most terribly tragic event of the last thousand years—THE BURNING IN SANTIAGO OF TWENTY-TWO TO TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 600 to 800 of whom were the *elite* of the Chilian capital. I quote from the Santiago and Valparaiso dailies, but principally from the *Mercurio*. I have added some translations from the papers printed entirely in Spanish, of facts and incidents. I inclose you a list of 2,074 persons known to have been burned. It will be seen that Hon. THOMAS NELSON, United States Minister, and other Americans, are specially praised for their energetic efforts to save the lives of the unfortunates. The priests come in for terrible anathemas from most of the journals. In fact, the iron-grasp of the priesthood in Chile at the throats of its victims has been so loosened, that many seem to entertain hopes that the people will find they have not suffered in vain in this terrible disaster.

Santiago is the capital of Chile, and contains 110,000 inhabitants. Mixed marriages of Catholics and Protestants are not sanctioned by ecclesiastical law, and the priests have always had pretty much their own way in the whole of the Republic, except in Valparaiso, where foreigners have much influence. Of the children born in Santiago, one-fifth are illegitimate, but this is probably no larger proportion than in most purely Catholic countries.

THE CATASTROPHE.

A catastrophe gigantic, horrible, unexampled in the annals of our country and perhaps of the world, has absorbed every one's mind for many days past. We will use the utmost brevity in relating the calamity to our foreign readers.

Ever since the newly invented mystery of the Immaculate Conception of Mary was declared at Rome, in 1857, the Church of the *Company*, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, had become the focus of devotion of a vast Sisterhood called the *Daughters of Mary*, in which, on payment of so much a year, almost all the women of our capital were enrolled.

Every year, from the 8th of November to the 8th of December, the day of the Immaculate Conception, lasted a splendid festival in which orchestral music, singing and an astonishing prodigality of incense, of lights of oil, liquid gas, wax and every luminous combustible in the world, glittered and flared in every part, in the cornices, in the ceiling and particularly on the high altar. Every night the church blazed with a sea of flame and fluttered with clouds of muslin and gauze draperies. It could only be lighted up in time by beginning in the middle of the afternoon and the work of extinguishing was only ended when the night was far advanced. In 1856 they thought of adopting hydrogen gas, but the engineer's plan, though convenient and safe, was rejected.

A priest named UGARTE, whose mind mariolatry had marked for its own, headed that Sisterhood from the beginning and worked his way down to such a depth of superstition that one of his least extravagances was the invention of a *Celestial Post-office* trick, by which the *Daughters of Mary* might correspond with the Virgin in writing. At the entrance of the temple the Virgin's letter-box was constantly open, and there persons of a robust faith deposited in sealed letters their wishes and their prayers. Every Wednesday that letter-box for Eternity was placed before the high altar, and UGARTE, who acted as postman between the Mother of God and her daughters, exhibited to the Divinity those offerings, of course keeping that singular correspondence to himself. This same mountebank got up a religious raffle for the favor of the Virgin—in a recent instance two prizes being drawn by a skeptical Minister of State, and a woman whose character was *not dubious*. The old times of pagan idolatry had resuscitated in the centre of exaggerated catholicism.

The church of the Company, built the latter half of the seventeenth century, possessed a spacious nave, but a roof that dated only from 15 years ago, of painted timber. The only door of easy access to the congregation was the principal one in the centre, the small doors leading into the aisles being opened only half way, and obstructed by screens. Near the high altar there was a little door communicating with the sacristy.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 8th of December, more than 3,000 women and a few hundred men knelt in that church, crammed to overflowing. However, that did not prevent a compact mass of fanatics from attempting to fight their way in from the steps, because it was the last night of the Month of Mary; and no one could bear to lose the closing sermon of the priest UGARTE, who always succeeded by his exciting declamations in drowning in tears that place so soon to be a sea of fire. Then EIZAGUIRRE, the apostolic Nuncio and favorite of PIUS IX., the founder of the American college at Rome, was to preach also. It is said that UGARTE, wounded in his feelings as chaplain of the "Daughters of Mary," because EIZAGUIRRE had told him that the illuminations of his church could not be compared with what he had seen in Rome, exclaimed with enthusiasm, "I will give him when he comes to preach, such an illumination as the world has never seen!" Nobody can deny that UGARTE has kept his word!

Indeed, the lighting of all the lamps and candles had hardly finished, when the liquid gas in a transparency on the high altar, set on fire its woodwork and wrapped in flame a kind of tabernacle, wholly composed of canvas, pasteboard and wood. In less than two minutes the altar, about 33 yards high and 10 broad, was an unextinguishable bonfire.

The advance of the fire was perhaps even more rapid than the panic of the audience. When the fire had flown from the altar to the roof, the whole flock of devotees rushed to the principal door. Those near the lateral doors were able to escape at the first alarm; others, and particularly the men, gained the little door of the sacristy; and lastly, those near the chief outlet forced their way through the throng, even still struggling to get in, and, indeed, part of which did get in, even in the face of the fire, stimulated by the desire of *getting a good place*, which, on this occasion, meant a good place to die in. Then, the flames having crept along the whole roof, and, consequently, released the lamps of oil and liquid gas from the cornices to which they were strung, a rain of liquid, blue fire poured down upon the entangled throng below.

A new and more horrible conflagration broke out then in that dense living mass, appalling the affrighted gaze with pictures tenfold more awful than those wherein the Catholic imagination has labored to give an idea of the tortures of the damned. In less than a quarter of an hour about two thousand human beings had perished, including many children, but very few men.

Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength, in tearing some from the death-grasp of the phalanx of death that choked the door, *in some cases literally tearing off their arms*, without being able to extricate them, the number of the saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished—the greater part young girls of 15 to 20 years. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty, because all its inhabitants have perished.

The people think of nothing but the victims and their obsequies. All with one voice demand the demolition of the ruinous walls of the fatal temple and the offering of a monument to the dear memory of the martyrs. The Municipal body solicited this by the medium of a commission on the 12th, and the Government is resolved on compliance. Resistance is threatened on the part of the clergy, but such exasperating and indecorous folly would infallibly call forth a general rising of the people.

The past fortnight has produced no other occurrences worth chronicling, and even if it had, they would not seem deserving of mention in this night of heavy anguish.

During the last week the tribunals and the Government itself have suspended their labors.

The people only weep, and their public writers could only offer tears to the nation's mourning.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 14, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.—Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed to petition the President of the Republic for the demolition of the walls of the Church of the Company, a numerous and select meeting of all the social classes had collected in the open space in front of the ruins. The decree of demolition having been signed by His Excellency Don GUILLERMO MATTA ascended to the upper story of the Congress House and thence addressed the people, reading the decree promulgated a few hours before, and calling for a viva for His Excellency, which was enthusiastically given by the immense assembly that filled the square.

The orator proceeded then to protest, in the name of religion and humanity, against those who attempted to qualify as sacrilegious the people's longing for the demolition. To wreak its revenge on us, he added, superstition tries to lash and goad the ignorant passions of the rabble into violence; but its feeble efforts are in vain, because we have never strayed from the great principles of pure religion. Fanaticism spreads its murky nets against the happiness and peace of society. Let us quench its firebrands with the sincerity and nobleness of our intentions.

THE OFFERING UP OF THE EVENING SACRIFICE.

A dreadful visitation has fallen upon us.

Truly this is "a day of trouble and rebuke and blasphemy." The voice of lamentation is heard all over the land, the bitter weeping of fathers, husbands and lovers, for those who were the joy and brightness of their life, that refuses to be comforted, because they are not.

Hundreds of young girls—only yesterday radiant and beautiful in the luxuriant bloom of the fresh hopeful Spring of life—to-day calcined, hideous corpses, horrible, loathsome to the sight, impossible to be recognized.

The 8th of December was a great triumph for the clergy of the church of the Jesuits in Santiago. An enthusiastic audience filled every nook. There were hardly any men there, but 3,000 women, comprising the flower of the beauty and fashion of the capital, were at the feet of the ecclesiastics, very many against the will of fathers and husbands—but that, of course, only showed forth the power and might of the Gospel.

Never had such pyrotechny been seen before—20,000 lights, mostly camphene, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire.

But the performance had not yet begun when the crescent of fire at the foot of the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high altar overflowed, and climbing up the muslin draperies and pasteboard devices to the wooden roof, rolled a torrent of flame.

The suddenness of the fire was awful.

The dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses—numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long swelling dresses—rushed, as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the paraffine lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of fire. MICHAEL ANGELO's fearful picture of hell was there, but exceeded.

Help was all but impossible. A Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches who piled one above another as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastened the gripe of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Those who longed to save them were doomed to bear the most harrowing sight that ever seared human eyeballs.

To see mothers, sisters, tender and timid women, dying that dreadful death that appals the stoutest heart of man, within one yard of salvation, within one yard of men who would have given their lives over and over again for them. It was maddening—the screaming and wringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on; and then—save when some already dead with fright were burnt in ghastly indifference—their horrible agony, some in prayer, some tearing their hair and battering their faces.

Women seized in the embrace of the flames were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion—first dazzling brightly—then horribly lean and shrunk up—then black statues rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude.

The fire imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by 10 o'clock. Then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones.

Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon! Close-packed crowds of calcined, distorted forms wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven—the ghastly phalanx of black statues twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms, as imploring mercy—and then of the heap that had choked up the door, multitudes with the lower parts perfectly untouched, and some all a shapeless mass but with one arm or foot unscathed.

The silence, after those piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry.

Two thousand souls had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment-seat of God.

Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Chilian heart by the gallant efforts of Mr. NELSON, the Minister of the United States, his countryman Mr. MEIGGS, and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of these died martyrs to their noble hearts. An Englishman or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then his hair in a blaze and choked with smoke, fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named ORNELLA, having in vain implored some bystanders on her knees to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterward miraculously issued forth bearing her glorious load.

A young lady by the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to knot her handkerchief round her leg, so that her corpse might be recognized.

The population of Santiago so supine and so priest-ridden is fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests. The public conscience holds them guilty of the death of all these victims—and especially the mountebank UGARTE, the inventor of the Virgin's Post-office imposture, because by collecting together all the material most likely to produce a fire—a countless number of lights, pasteboard scenery and muslin hangings admitting a vast crowd—and covering the one door open, with a screen, they took every pains to bring about this tragedy. When the fire broke out and people were escaping by the sacristy, they blocked up this door, to devote themselves the more undisturbedly to saving their gim-cracks. The list of things saved makes one's blood run cold. *What the priests saved, what they have put away in cigar-shops and the houses in front are a great image, some wooden saints, a sacred [illegible] or two, some books, chalices, silver candlesticks, and a great deal of sacred matting and carpet!*

After saving their trash, these specimens of the good shepherds that give their life for their sheep, *flew away in company with the owls and bats that infested the ancient walls, except that one priest favored the agonizing victims with his absolution, and Ugarte requested them to "die happy, because they went direct to Mary."* They then forsook the scene, and in that awful night, when fainting women and desperate men strewed the streets, and writhing forms that a few hours ago were graceful and beautiful maidens, moaned and died in chemists' shops, *not a priest was to be seen to whisper a word of Christ's comfort to the dying ear, or hold the precious crucifix before the glazing eye.*

No, not so—for the priest of Nature was there—Woman—a ministering angel in the dark hour, tended and soothed as usual. One young lady—God bless her! tore up all her under-clothing to make bandages, and bound up the wounds as only woman can. All this awful night the only thing that reminded of the clergy was the incessant tolling of bells about the only thing they could do to increase the horrors of the scene.

This being the third time that this church has filled our homes with weeping, all with one voice demand that it never should be rebuilt, but the priests, foolishly defiant and despotic as ever, threaten to let off their miserable mediæval pop-guns at those they term the sacrilegious alienators of holy ground.

Their audacity has even led them to attempt an appeal to violence.

On the 11th, they appeared on the scene to take possession of the blackened ruins and insult public opinion by droning masses for the souls whose bodies they had destroyed, but the sentinels drove them off with the butt ends of their muskets.

The Government has shown no energy, and one minister is unhappily a creature of the clergy, but the people, in whose hearts, as having wives and daughters, there dwells an idea of right—something *from God, that priests have not succeeded in poisoning*—have been in earnest, and the Government has had to follow and yield to pressure. The decree has gone forth, and not one stone of that accursed church shall be left on another.

The public contempt and horror of these priests increase with their insolence and inhumanity.

They preach that the irreparable loss of so many of the fairest and most virtuous of Chile's virgins and matrons is a special mercy and miracle of Mary, who wished to take them at once without delay to her bosom. One monster exults openly at that which has stamped eternal grief and horror on our hearts. *"Because Chile wanted a supply of saints and martyrs."*

Oh! as we write our eyes fill with tears—nothing can console us in this affliction—we can think of nothing else but our loss—of those who never will come back to us; but still there will have ensued some good if the dark degrading dominion of the priests has melted away in the smoke of that awful burnt sacrifice, which, laden with the dying breath of 2,000 victims, rolled up to accuse UGARTE and his accomplices of murder, before the throne of God.

BURNING OF THE CHURCH OF THE JESUITS.

One of those awful visitations which, from time to time, afflict nations with eternal mourning, took place on Tuesday, Dec. 8; the festival of the Immaculate Conception, in what was the church of the Jesuits in the capital. A magnificent temple reduced to ashes, hundreds of dear lives sacrificed, the whole city weeping its lost ones—such is the picture Santiago offers since the fatal night of Dec. 8—the anniversary of another mortal catastrophe—the battle of Longomilla.

On the commemoration of the Immaculate Conception, the last of the festivities of the *Month of Mary*, the most popular and frequented of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees thronged to the last performance which was to eclipse all that had preceded. At six in the evening the spacious steps and part of the open space before the church swarmed with ladies in veils, frantically struggling to enter a temple where not one more could be made room for.

A few minutes before 7, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the gas lights in the chancel, when the portable gas in the half-moon of canvas and wood, that formed the pedestal of a colossal image of the Virgin Mary, began to burn one of the extremities of that apparatus. Some one rushed upon the rising flame, and succeeded in smothering it, but, by a fatal rebound, the gas, compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the fatal half-moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The persons who thronged the chancel flew toward the sacristy, crying "*Water! water!*" whilst the women who filled the nave arose in tumultuous confusion, screaming for help.

The fire spread with wonderful rapidity to the reredos of wood and hangings, and thence, attracted by the current of air that always circulates between the upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments the ceiling was a cloud of fire.

In the meantime, the men had succeeded in escaping, for in this church the sexes were separated by an iron grating, and the women had fled as far as the middle of the church, in the midst of the most fearful confusion. But the headlong hurry, the fainting, the obstruction of the bell-shaped dresses and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, formed an impenetrable barrier before the two doors, which alone, by a culpable imprudence, gave access to the free air towards the open place in front, and the small court of the west side of the church.

That obstacle was the barrier of death!

And now what appeared most horrible was, that seeing the salvation of lives within reach of our arms, it was impossible to save even one of the victims piled up, one upon another on the very threshold. Hardly had the noble men who devoted themselves to save some lives, at peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form, than the other women, wild with terror and the nearness of the fire, *clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex*. It was almost impossible to rescue even one from that heap of despairing wretches and undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man; and the passage into the consumed church was not cleared until that impenetrable phalanx of passions, beautiful life was a handful of cinders. The catastrophe is horrible—most cruel. At midnight we visited the smoking ruins of the fatal temple, as seen a silent charnel-house, and, by the light of the lantern, every step showed to the gaze fearful groups of carbonized corpses that preserved still the supplication or despairing attitude of their frightful martyrdom. Although there are events beyond the foresight of man, and beyond, also, his responsibility, we must admit *that there has* been the most culpable recklessness. religion among us has been turned into an intoxicating mania, new-fangled mummeries have replaced Christian worship—and, thanks to one species of fanaticism fanned by others, the religious world crowds with a kind of frenzy to those *performances* whose splendor is estimated by the multitude of lights, that is to say, the multitude of perils accumulated every night.

We demand that this terrible lesson be taken to heart! *No more night services! No more disorder*, no more immorality, no more religious mobs of crazy people crowding to push and fight their way into the *fashionable churches*, under the delusion that they are performing a religious feat of merit, instead of committing an act of disgusting irreverence. We demand from this very day that all the churches be shut up on the disappearance of the light of day—the safeguard of all order—of all safety—and in particular of all public morality, attacked a thousand times over by those disgusting scenes which especially, in our most solemn festivals, are the subject of the just complaint, the indignant condemnation of all respectable people.

Let the local authority interfere in the police of the churches, as regards their construction and their apparatus for lighting. In what church, owing to the reckless use of a multitude of lights in connection with clouds of gauze and towering gimcracks of painted card-board, are there not at least once a year alarms of fire?

Dictate regulations that shall avoid confusion, and the admittance of more spectators than the place will hold, that shall facilitate the speedy evacuation of every church, that shall guarantee even ventilation and security—in one word worship according to the practice of all civilized nations, and not according to these atrocious religious manias that mislead our women.

If there is anything that needs energetic curbing it is fanaticism, the most energetic of passions. Raze to the ground that fatal temple, which fortunately is the property of the State, that its walls, twice in the space of twenty years blackened with the smoke of calamities that have carried desolation and mourning throughout the nation, evoke not to the passer-by a horrible memory, to every family the shade of a loved victim.

With a heart rent by so cruel an affliction we send forth to all our country—to all humanity—the wail of this mighty sorrow.

God receive it in His great mercy, and may He who wipes all tears from all eyes send down some little comfort for those who weep a mother or a wife!

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILI ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, SANTIAGO, CHILI, Dec. 11, 1863.

To His Excellency the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chili:

SIR: I have the honor to address myself to your Excellency, to express, on behalf of the American citizens resident in Chili, and on my own, our profound and earnest sympathy in the terrible misfortune, which, upon Tuesday last, befell this city, bringing desolation and grief into so many families and mourning into the hearts of the entire community.

The Government and people whom I represent will be stricken with the deepest sorrow, when the sad intelligence reaches them.

A calamity so appalling and horrible has no parallel in the world's history. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lambs in mercy console the bereaved and afflicted, and may this awful dispensation of His providence ever remind us of the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of constant preparation to obey His summons.

I have the honor to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of the high estimation and respect with which I remain, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

(REPLY.)

SANTIAGO, Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the note which your Excellency was pleased to address me yesterday, to signify to me the profound regret entertained in the mind of your Excellency and in that of your fellow-citizens residing in Chili, for the terrible misfortune occurring in this city on Tuesday the 8th inst., which has carried sorrow into the midst of many families, and has covered the entire community with mourning.

Your Excellency likewise informs me that the Government and people represented by your Excellency will feel the deepest sorrow upon receiving the news of this catastrophe, and your Excellency concludes, expressing to me your trust that the Lord may grant consolation to the afflicted and unprotected, and cause us all in view of the uncertainty of life, to be ever prepared to obey the decrees of Providence.

My Government has learned the foregoing with lively gratitude, and has discovered, in your Excellency's communication, an alleviation of the grief with which it has been afflicted by this public calamity as well as a new evidence of the fraternal sentiments which animate your Excellency and your worthy fellow-citizens in favor of our Republic. The generous and active efforts which your Excellency and they displayed on Tuesday to save the interesting victims from the frightful fire, had already won the gratitude of my Government, which has been revived by the present manifestation.

In communicating the foregoing to Your Excellency I comply with a special charge of His Excellency the President of the Republic, to assure the honorable representative and the citizens of the United States who have taken part in our public mourning, that the noble conduct observed by them upon this sad occasion will be ever gratefully remembered by the Chilian people and Government.

Will your Excellency be pleased to accept the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration and regard, with which I am

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MANUEL A. TOCORNAL.

To the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Our correspondent forwards a list of 2,074 names, but our space is too limited to admit its publication. Beside these, it is calculated that three or four hundred have perished, whose names are not known, or which have not been given.

The victims are all to be placed in an immense tomb, and a marble monument is to be erected over them.

The excitement against the priests in Chili, and especially in Santiago, is said by persons who have come to Panama, to be intense, and may yet break out in violence, as their heartless acts come more clearly to the light. It is without dispute that the priests who occupied the church and altars, pushed back the women, who were crowding to the doors, in order that they might have a better chance of saving their old mamparas, gilt images, holy robes, sacred chairs, and other dirty traps.

Among the thirty persons named as the most energetic in their efforts to save life and heading the list, are—Samuel Haviland, Esq., Juan Vicente [illegible], Henry Meiggs, Thos. H. Nelson, United States Minister to Chili; Mr. Rand, his Secretary; Mr. Sevey, United States Consul at Valparaiso, and Don Carlos de Gallo. Mr. HAVILAND is a son of the late SAMUEL HAVILAND, of Boston, the latter having been a resident of Buenos Ayres and Chili 40 years previous to his death. Mr. MEIGGS, of San Francisco, California, was the contractor for building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The *Mercurio* has the following in its Spanish columns:

"Among the testaments we have that of the opulent Señora Dona ERRAZURIZ, who perished in the flames, and who leaves over $150,000. This lady lived with her brother, that noble gentleman Don JOSE MANUEL ERRAZURIZ, who lost the whole of his fortune by indorsements in the crisis of 1861. The family of Señor ERRAZURIZ were chiefly supported by this lady, who daily economized that all her property should fall to her nephews. It turns out that she leaves $20,000 to the *Seminario Americano*, in Rome, various sums to other ecclesiastical institutions, and only $4,000 to her brother. The confessor of the lady was Monseignor EIZAGUIRRE, the Director and founder of the *Seminario Americano* in Rome. Comment is unnecessary."

Of the 2,000 persons who lost their lives, there were 600 belonged to the best families. The number of servants who perished is incalculable.

Doña JERTRUDIS SIERRA loosed her crinoline and dropped it off, enabling her to get through the crowd, and gave her shawl to another lady who was saved by stripping herself entirely naked.

During the fire the priest [illegible] pressed up to the door of the church and gave absolution to the desperate people inside who were roasting in the flames.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

No Truth in the Report that Stuart was at Leesburgh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The report that STUART was near Leesburgh on a raid is unfounded.

Dispatches from Gen. KELLEY state that Maj. COLE, of the Maryland cavalry, has returned to his headquarters from a scout to Leesburgh, and the report that Gen. STUART was there with a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attack on Point of Rocks, or on any other place in the possession of the Government, is entirely unfounded. Not an armed rebel was seen or heard of within forty miles of Leesburgh.

The Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment at Home.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The arrival to-day of the Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment was the occasion of a great ovation to the brave men composing it. The regiment was received at the depot by a crowd of citizens, and under escort of the Independent Cadets and other military bodies, was escorted to the State House, where Gov. ANDREW extended a welcome in an eloquent speech. A salute was fired on the Common. A dinner in Faneuil Hall followed. So imposing and enthusiastic a demonstration on the Sabbath has seldom been seen here.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The propeller *Thomas Swan*, from New-York to Fortress Monroe and Washington, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, ran ashore at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, 25 miles south of Cape Henry. Capt. [illegible] has gone to her assistance with three steamers. He sent back to-day for barges to light the propeller. With very favorable weather she may get off.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of Cases Argued for the Week ending January 9.

We continue our statements of the cases argued before the Supreme Court of the United States now sitting at Washington, to the close of the week, ending January 9, as follows:

Nos. 22 and 23.—James W. Baldwin, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Oscar C. Hale, Defendant in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, in which Court Hale brought an action of assumpsit upon a promissory note made by Baldwin at Boston, where he resided, in favor of the defendant in error, who, at the time [illegible] a citizen of the State of Vermont. The note was made payable at Boston. After the making of the note, and before the suit was brought, the plaintiff in error, pursuant to the laws of Massachusetts existing prior to the making of the note, obtained a certificate of discharge from his debts, embracing, by its terms, all contracts made or to be performed within that State after the passage of those laws. The defendant in error took no part in the proceedings of the plaintiff in error to obtain such discharge. The plaintiff in error, who was the defendant below, pleaded the discharge so obtained in bar of the action upon the note. The Court below held that it could not avail as a defence to the action, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, and the defendant sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and now becomes plaintiff in error.

In behalf of the plaintiff in error it was argued that the several States of the Union possess all the legislative power of sovereign and independent States, except so far as that power is limited by the Constitution of the United States; that in matters of contract the only limitation on the States is that which prohibits laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and it was long since decided that State insolvent laws not operating retrospectively (such being the character of those under which the discharge here [illegible] granted,) do not fall within this constitutional prohibition. The law of Massachusetts in this case then possesses all the validity and force which the State of Massachusetts with an uncontrolled power of legislation on the subject, and in the absence of any constitutional restraint, could impart to it. It is not contended that this insolvent law, or any other State law relating to property possesses any extraterritorial force, the legislative sovereignty of each State being confined to its own limits, and the *lex loci* in each case furnishes the only rule for avoiding conflict, at least in regard to contracts. To sustain the position that when the place both of origin and execution of the contract is the same, the contract is to be governed wholly by the law of that place, reference is made to the decisions in the cases of Cox *vs.* The United States, 6 Peters' Reports, p. 172; Strother *vs.* Lucas, 12 Peters' Reports, p. 436; Andrews *vs.* Pond, 13 Peters' Reports, p. 77; and Bell *vs.* Bruen, 1st Howard's Reports, 182.

Passages in Story's Conflict of Laws and cases decided in Cushing's and Gallison's Reports, are relied upon to maintain that a contract discharged by the law of the place which governs it is discharged everywhere. Upon precisely the same state of facts as is presented in this case, the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, in a recent case, held such a discharge a good defence in a suit brought by a non-resident creditor—Scribner *vs.* Fisher, 2 Gray's Reports, p. 43. In the case of Ogden *vs.* Saunders, 12 Wheaton's Reports, p. 213, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the insolvent laws of the State of the origin of the contract are not competent to discharge a contract when entered into by one of its citizens with a citizen of another State or a foreign country, where no place of performance is fixed otherwise than by the origin of the contract. It is contended that that decision does not apply to the present case, because it was founded solely upon international law, and in the present case the place was expressly fixed for the performance of the contract and the law of that place must apply to it.

For the defendant in error it is insisted that the appointment of the place of payment of a note is made for the convenience of the debtor, and if he has his money at the place appointed and at the time fixed for payment, he is saved from damages and costs, but if not, his debt becomes a general obligation payable everywhere. It is also urged that the question where a note is payable makes no difference, but the contract having been between citizens of two different States, the insolvent law of Massachusetts cannot discharge it. A citizen of Vermont, by making his note payable in Massachusetts, does not thereby subject himself to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts law.

No. 89.—William M. Jones, Appellant vs. Charles W. Green and others, Appellees.—This is an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska. Two judgments were recovered in the District Court of Nebraska Territory in favor of the appellees against one Frank W. Brown, and they filed a bill in equity against Jones, setting forth that the judgments had been recovered, that execution had been duly issued thereon, and that no property of Brown could be found, and that Brown had purchased property in the city of Omaha of one John McConihe, and being insolvent, took the title in the name of Jones, and praying that it might be sold to satisfy the judgments. Jones answered the bill denying that executions had been duly issued upon the judgments and saying that he was unadvised whether Brown was insolvent and unable to pay his debts at the time of the purchase of the property in question, and alleging that he (Jones) purchased the property for himself, and had partly paid for it with his own money. Proofs were taken and a decree finally entered in favor of the plaintiffs below, and the defendant took an appeal on the ground that his answer to the bill having been under oath, it was not overcome by even the testimony of [illegible] witness, and must therefore be held to be conclusive.

No. 90.—Samuel Woods, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Ralph P. Freeman, Defendant in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois, in which court Freeman brought an action for the recovery of a tract of land [illegible]. The defendant below claimed this under a tax sale, the deed under which was excluded by the court below because the judgment on which the sale was founded was irregularly obtained. That ruling of the court below is now assigned as error, as is also the admission of certain depositions offered by the plaintiff below on the ground that proper notice had not been given of the taking of them, and that they were not taken according to the requirements of the law.

No. 91.—Tom Horn, Plaintiff in Error vs. Bean, [illegible] and others, Defendants in Error.—An action of assumpsit was brought in the court below on certain promissory notes, and judgment was given for the defendants in error, the plaintiffs below, for $2,370 [illegible] with a stipulation between the parties for [illegible] stay of execution. A few days afterward the defendant below sued out this writ, filing a supersedeas bond. The defendants in error now move to dismiss the writ of error on the ground that it was [illegible] obtained for delay merely.

[illegible] Hecker and George V. Hecker, Plaintiffs in Error vs. John Fowler, Defendant in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. An action was brought in that Court by Fowler to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract providing for the payment by the plaintiffs in error of a certain sum for the use of a patent. While the case was pending, the attorney of the parties agreed to refer it to a referee to hear and determine all the issues involved, with the same powers as the court, with an agreement that the report of the referee should have the same force and effect as a judgment of the court. The referee found that $9,500 were due to the Heckers, whereupon the attorney of the defendant in error drew up the form of a judgment, and without the presence or action of the court, except the order of reference, filed it as a judgment of the court. This proceeding is said by the plaintiff in error to be unusual and to rest entirely upon the practice of the State Courts of New-York, under the code of that State, which clothes a referee with the attributes of a judge. The referee, it is argued, did not decide the case in conformity with the order of reference, because he did not determine all the issues in the case, and the proceeding is said to be irregular. In reply, it is contended that the referee was not required to report all the issues, but merely to determine them, that he did actually determine them, and that the parties having agreed to refer, are bound by the judgment of the referee which was entered as judgment of the Court.

No. 93.—George Miller & Wife, Appellants, vs. John L. Tiffany, Appellee.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In that Court a bill in equity was filed, alleging that in February, 1856, R. D. Turner, representing himself to be the agent of George Miller of Fort Wayne, Indiana, applied to Cornelius Palmer, at the City of New-York for the purchase of about $20,000 worth of dry goods for Miller, for five years, to be secured by a mortgage upon certain real estate in Allen County, Indiana. This was declined, as not being according to the customary mercantile dealings in New-York, but after negotiation, Miller at Fort Wayne, executed his promissory note, bearing date Feb. 20, 1856, promising to pay five years after date, to Cornelius Palmer and Frederick T. Wallace, assignees, or to their order, $20,000, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually after six months from date, and [illegible] to pay the interest when due, the whole of the note to become due and payable, and the note, principal and interest was made payable at the Commercial Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, with the current rate of exchange on New-York, and without relief from the valuation or appraisement laws of the State of Indiana. To secure payment of the note, George Miller and his wife on the same day executed to Palmer & Wallace a mortgage upon real estate in Allen County, Ind. The note and mortgage were taken to the City of New-York by Miller, and on or about Feb. 26, 1856, delivered by him to Palmer & Wallace as the price of goods which he there selected and purchased. On the 12th of February, 1859, Palmer & Wallace duly assigned the note and mortgage to John L. Tiffany, by indorsement, and delivered them to him. $1,000 became due Feb. 20, 1859, but was not paid, and thereupon Tiffany filed his bill alleging that the whole debt was due, and praying for a foreclosure of the mortgage.

The court below sustained the bill and the respondent took this appeal. The defence is, that the promissory note and mortgage were usurious and void according to the laws of New-York, at the time the contract was made. The principal question is whether the contract should be governed by the laws of New-York, or those of Ohio. One side allege that the contract having been made in New-York, the law of that State must govern, which made the transaction usurious and void. The other side contend that the note, having been made payable at Cleveland, Ohio, the law of that State must govern, that being the place of the execution of the contract, which allows a recovery of legal interest in such cases.

No. 94.—Lee & Leavitt, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Patrick Watson, James A. Watson and Washington Watson, Defendants in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in which Court an action of assumpsit was brought against the defendants as indorsers of a promissory note. On the trial the plaintiffs produced a promissory note, dated at Cincinnati, by J. M. & W. J. Watson, payable to the order of the defendants at the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and by the defendants indorsed to Lee & Leavitt. The defendants objected to the admission of the note, on the ground that it was not sufficient evidence to support the action. The Court sustained the objection, and instructed the jury to find for the defendants. The note, though filled up in Cincinnati, and indorsed by the indorsers there, was given to the agent of the plaintiffs, then in Kentucky, to be conveyed by him to the plaintiffs in Ohio, to whom he brought and delivered the note, and the defendants claimed that the note was home paper and subject to the *lex loci* of Kentucky, and that by the law of Kentucky, the note not having been discounted by a bank, but being still owned by the original parties, was a mere assignable chose in action, and not commercial paper, and that the original obligors or makers must be prosecuted to insolvency by the plaintiffs, the assignees, before the defendants, the assignors, could be sued, and so the Court below held. The plaintiffs in error claim that in contemplation of law the indorsement was made in Ohio; that this indorsement was a new contract entered into by the indorsers in Kentucky and the indorsees in Ohio, governed by the rules of commercial paper; and that according to those rules the plaintiffs should recover without regard to the rights of the original parties.

No. 95.—Richard Gregg, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry Von Paul, Defendant in Error.—Von Paul brought an action of ejectment against Gregg in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, to recover possession of certain premises in Peoria, and obtained a verdict and judgment. The question involved is whether, where parties have executed an agreement for the sale of land by which one is to execute a deed on the payment of a certain sum of money within a given time, the tender of a deed after the time fixed is sufficient.

No. 96.—Albertus C. Spain, Appellant, vs. James Hamilton, W. S. Wetmore, W. W. Corcoran and others, Appellees.—The appellant filed a bill, May 31, 1856, against James Hamilton, W. S. Wetmore, Charles Macalester, Josiah Randall, Christopher Fallon, Wm. B. Reed, Samuel Jordan, James A. Bayard, (the last six being trustees of the Bank of the United States) F. S. Holford, H. S. Holford, G. B. Lamar, R. P. Cuyler, and Corcoran & Riggs. The object of the suit was to settle priorities to a large sum of money in the Treasury of the United States, arising from the supposed interest of General James Hamilton, in one-tenth part of the portion of the proceeds awarded to the United States Bank as an original creditor of the State of Texas under the act of Congress of 1850, commonly known as the Texas Indemnity Act. Spain, as committee of a lunatic who was assignee of Hamilton, also claimed the proceeds of a bond numbered 1,164, filed by the Holfords, which included among other amounts the amount of 51 Texas bonds, originally the property of General Hamilton, and assigned by him to James Holford as collateral to a certain indebtedness, and also claimed that the bond 1,164 included 50 other Texas bonds, the proportionate amount of which it was alleged the Holfords claimed for the benefit of Lamar. The claims of the Holfords and Lamar were afterward acquiesced in by the complainant, and were, in fact, fully paid, *pendente lite*. The case, as determined below, rested alone upon the question of priorities between the assignees of Hamilton's interest in the Bank of the United States claim, with which neither the Holfords nor Lamar had any concern. The trustees of the bank withdrew all claim to the fund of $72,808 12 left in the Treasury as part of the proceeds of the bank claim.

Pierce Butler was also made a defendant, and the administrators of P. W. R. Hill, and they, with W. S. Wetmore and Corcoran & Riggs are now the only defendants, each of them claiming to be the assignee of Hamilton, entitled to priority over the complainant.

No. 97.—William H. D. C. Wright, Appellant, vs. James Ellison, Executor, Joseph Baker and others, Appellees.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. A bill was filed in that Court to recover a portion of certain moneys awarded to the appellees by the commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Brazil, in satisfaction of a claim by the capture by the Brazilian government, in 1827, of a vessel called the *Caspian* and her cargo, for an alleged attempt to run the blockade, which that government pretended to be maintaining against Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Wright was a citizen of Baltimore, residing and doing business as a merchant at Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed by the agents of the vessel their agent to prosecute the claim for the vessel, and was to receive a compensation of 25 per cent. of the amount recovered. He devoted great energy to the prosecution of the claim against the Government of Brazil, and it is alleged that the Government of the United States would have abandoned it but for his representations. The matter was brought before the Prize Courts in Brazil who condemned the vessel. He had returned to this country when the commission, established under the convention of 1849, met at Washington. He appeared by counsel before the commission and filed the proofs, acting under his old power of attorney. Other parties, however, procured a power of attorney from Ellison, executor of one of the owners of the vessel, to appear before the commission, and the commission awarded the claim to the claimants, but refused to allow any portion of it to Wright. He contended that he had a specific lien on the fund to the extent of 25 per cent. The defendants contend that his power of attorney was simply to prosecute the case in the Prize Courts, in which he failed, and that a convention having been made between the two Governments in reference to various claims, the case had to be presented *de novo*, according to the rules of the commission, which was done by Ellison's attorney. The Court below dismissed the bill, and hence this appeal.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That a portion of the house now occupied by the Exempt Engine Company be and the same is hereby set apart as a wood and coal depot for the supply of steam fire engines doing duty in the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the repairing of the pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, without delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, when appointed.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Margaret Donovan to keep a stand on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby donated to the St. Luke's Home, situated in Hudson-street, and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the above sum, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby donated to the St. Vincent Hospital, situated in Eleventh-street, and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the above sum, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Davis & Sons to continue the sign in front of their premises number two hundred and forty First-avenue, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the repairing of Pier number fifty-two North River, the repairing of the bulkheads between fifty-one and fifty-two, and bulkheads between fifty-two and fifty-three, and for rebuilding and extending Pier number fifty-three to the exterior line and raising the [illegible] work to be done as soon as possible.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, when appointed.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the premises known as number five Duane-street, jointly occupied by Hose Company number Two and Engine Company number Thirteen, be given for the exclusive use of Hose Company number Two, as soon as the premises are vacated by Engine Company number Thirteen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department when appointed.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement when appointed.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement on both sides the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be curbed and guttered, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be regulated and graded, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the owners of property, and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for burial expenses of John F. Culligan, late Messenger of the Board of Councilmen, as per accompanying bill.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Battery-place, from Broadway to the North River, is much obstructed from the presence of merchandise and other encumbrances being left in the carriage-way; and

Whereas, It is essential for the proper transaction of business in this section of the City that this passageway be clear for the transit of the large number of vehicles conveying merchandise through it; and

Whereas, The said obstructions in the streets are contrary to the ordinances of the Common Council, and should be removed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause to be removed forthwith all the obstructions in Battery-place, between Broadway and West-street.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Dr. G. Wolff, to be paid for medical services rendered to persons injured by falling from a scaffold on a house corner of Avenue B and Third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

BILLS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Company, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents, for articles furnished for funeral of General Corcoran.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Bills of N. & R. L. Conklin, for coaches furnished Committees on National Affairs, Harbor Defence, Reception of Sixth regiment, New-York Volunteers, and funeral of Colonel Charles.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Bill of George W. Butts, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, for coaches furnished for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, reception of First regiment, funeral of Colonel Ringgold, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Bills of Conklin & Butts, for coaches furnished for the reception of Fifth regiment Duryea Zouaves, and Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers, and funerals of Lieutenant Herbert and Brigadier-General Strong.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Health relative to the ventilation of tenement houses.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to prepare and transmit to this Board an ordinance for the better Sanitary regulation of tenement houses in this City, as indicated in a communication from His Honor the Mayor, as President of the Board of Commissioners of Health, transmitted to the Common Council, December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the condition of the Russ pavement on Broadway.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, when appointed.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the condition of the Park Barracks.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That permission be given to J. Dooley to show goods in front of his place of business, number thirty-eight Fourth-avenue, not to extend beyond his stoop line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to Curtis and Ackerly to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and fourteen Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixth street entrance, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of St. James' Church, in James street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of St. Theresa's Church, in Henry street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish each of the Police Justices of this City with a suitable badge, baton and staff of office, to be similar to those furnished to the members of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—23.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Schiebel and T. Stewart, each for the amount charged for music furnished at the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran (as will be seen from annexed bills,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, for burial expenses of Brigadier-General Corcoran and Colonel T. O'Meara, as per annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin and Butts for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1864.

The President announced the following as the Standing Committees for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

Almshouse Department.
Councilmen Keenan, Opdyke, Riley.

Arts and Sciences.
Councilmen Joyce, Schaefer, Houghtalin.

Assessments.
Councilmen Brophy, Cook, Repper.

Belgian Pavement.
Councilmen McGrath, Jaques, Webster.

Cleaning Streets.
Councilmen Hagerty, Koster, Haviland.

Croton Aqueduct.
Councilmen Healy, Heffernan, Fitzgerald.

Donations and Charities.
Councilmen Webster, Opdyke, Brice.

Ferries.
Councilmen Brandon, Brophy, McGrath.

Finance.
Councilmen Brice, Webster, Houghtalin.

Fire Department.
Councilmen McGrath, Heffernan, Riley.

Lamps and Gas.
Councilmen Haviland, Brandon, Koster.

Lands and Places.
Councilmen Haviland, Jaques, Keenan.

Law Department.
Councilmen Gross, Jaques, Hagerty.

Markets.
Councilmen Hagerty, Schaefer, Cook.

National Affairs.
Councilmen Joyce, Hagerty, Brandon, Ryan, Haviland.

Ordinances.
Councilmen Ryan, Joyce, Brophy.

Police.
Councilmen Brandon, Opdyke, Schaefer.

Printing and Advertising.
Councilmen Fitzgerald, Riley, Houghtalin.

Public Health.
Councilmen Russell, Heffernan, Haviland.

Public Buildings.
Councilmen Heffernan, Cook, Repper.

Railroads.
Councilmen Houghtalin, Keenan, Repper, Healy, Fitzgerald.

Repairs and Supplies.
Councilmen Cook, Gross, McGrath, Keenan, Healy.

Roads.
Councilmen Russell, Brophy, Joyce.

Salaries and Offices.
Councilmen Riley, Gross, Brice.

Sewers.
Councilmen Ryan, Schaefer, Webster.

Streets.
Councilmen Keenan, Russell, Brophy.

Street Openings.
Councilmen Gross, Keenan, Riley.

Taxes.
Councilmen Schaefer, Opdyke, Jaques.

Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Councilmen Repper, Houghtalin, Hagerty.

Joint Committee on Accounts.
Councilmen Fitzgerald, Gross, Healy.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, eighteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 16, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg..104½	400 Erie R. Pr.	....103½
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Con..101⅞	1000 Reading R.	116
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	500 do.	116
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c. N. 97⅞	900 do.	....115½
2,000 Brook. C. 6s W. L. 106½	25 Mich. Cen. R.	138
4,000 do. 107	1800 do.	137
2,000 Ill. War Loan 100	50 do.	....s10. 137
6,000 N. C. State 6s 90	100 do.	....s30. 135
5,000 Mo. State 6s 68½	100 do.	....b10. 137½
6,500 Cal. State 7s 123	100 do.	....137½
13,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. [illegible]	200 do.	137
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s 104½	200 do.	....b10. 138
2,000 do. 104½	1150 do.	138
2,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. 111	100 do.	....b10. 138½
6,000 E. 5th M. Bs. 108½	100 do.	....b5. 138
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. 111	350 Chic. & N. W. R.	48
7,000 Hud. River R. '67. 103	100 do.	....48½
6,000 Har. R. 3d M. 100	300 do.	....48½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B. 102	100 do.	....b15 48½
[illegible] Al. & T. H. 1st M. 101	2000 Chic. & Alt.	60
500 A. & T. H. I. B. 80½	300 do.	....b30 60¼
10,000 C. & N. W. I. [illegible]	300 M. S. & N. I. G'd.	140
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 Mo. State 6s 68½	300 Mich. Cen. R.	137
5,000 do. 68½	100 do.	....137½
5,000 do. 68½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	88
25,000 American Gold 156½	300 do.	....88½
500 Cum. Coal Pref. 49	400 do.	87
100 do. b10 49½	100 do.	....b30 87½
100 Quicks. M. Co. b20 58	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	114
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b15. 222	100 do.	....b10. 114½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b15. 134½	200 do.	....113½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Amer. Gold b3. 156⅝	100 Harlem R.	....b5. 92½
300 New-York Cen. 133	100 Ill. Cen. R.	....127½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$110,000 Am. Gold s3. 157½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	140
59,000 do. 157⅝	1050 Ill. Cen. R.	129
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 do. b3. 87½	100 Canton Co.	....b10 34½
100 do. b3. 87½	300 Cumb. Coal	49
500 do. 88½	200 Bucks Co. L. Co.	....1½

MONDAY, Jan. 18—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week fell off from the previous heavy business in Import entries, and improved from the week before in the Export line. At the close of the week the Customs Duties indicated a larger amount of Imports on the next return. Quite a fleet of European steamers arrived between Thursday and yesterday. Appearances, also, favor increased export orders for Grain and Flour.

The market for Money, which was sharp and stringent early in the week, was relieved, though at enhanced rates of interest, by the employment of the new Legal Tender Five Per Cents., delivered to the Banks by the Treasury on the negotiation of last September. These Notes bear date to December 1. The intermediate interest accrues to the Money tender, whereas the borrower has to sacrifice this interest in depositing the Notes for their face value. The Railway and other speculations on the Stock Exchange continue buoyant in the face of this dearness of Money, and a reference to our table below will give the reader outside of Wall and William streets some notion of the strides made on the Railway list in a single week. The demand for the Popular Loan during the week carried $10,753,000 in the New-York Treasury Office, in Legal Tender Currency, against which the disbursements of the week—a large amount in small Legal Tender to the Army Paymasters, &c.—were nearly to an equal sum. The Specie balances in the office have gone up from the Customs Receipts to about $13,590,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	152 @156⅜
U. S. 6 p cents. 1881	106¼ @106¾
New-York Central	132¾ @134½
New-York and Erie	106¾ @112½ @108½xd
Erie Preferred Shares	103¾ @104½ @101½xd
Rock Island	132¾ @144¼
Michigan Guaranteed	134¼ @139
Michigan Southern	87½ @88½ @87½
Michigan Central	130¾ @137
Toledo	132 @140
Illinois Central	118¼ @129
Pacific Mail	220 @226½
Hudson River	133¾ @137½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106 @112
Harlem Common	89¾ @93½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	84¼ @88¾
Chicago and North Western	47 @48½
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	57¼ @57½
Mariposa Gold	34½ @37½
Cumberland	48½ @49½

The markets for Stocks and Gold were much excited throughout the day on Saturday, and speculation closed in the afternoon with much buoyancy. The largest advance in the Railways was on several of the Western lines, like Illinois Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which had not previously moved so rapidly as some of the others. Erie was also in favor at the close of the day at 108½ ex-dividend. The speculators in Gold availed of the influence of a very free demand for Customs payments, $466,000, beside the usual Saturday's export. The Money market about the same as on Friday, 7 to 12 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, according to the terms made for the new Legal Tenders.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, both classes of Erie Shares quoted ex-dividend.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	155¾	158½	Mich. Central	132¾	137
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106¾	Mich. Southern	86¾	88¼
N. Y. Central	134	134¼	Mich. Guaran'd	138½	139
Erie	111⅜	*108½	Illinois Cen.	122¾	129
Erie Preferred	104	*101	Pittsburgh	110	112
Hudson	137	137⅜	Fort Wayne	86¾	88¼
Pacific Mail	220¾	220½	Rock Island	144	144¼
Harlem	92	92½	Galena	112½	113¾
Canton	34¼	34½	Reading	116¼	117
Treas. Cer. new	97⅞	97½	Quicksilver	58	57⅞
Toledo	139¾	139	Cum'land Coal	48	49¾
Northwest	48½	48⅜	Mariposa	32	33½

*Ex div.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Broadway	170
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	107½
Merchants'	106	Bank of the Repub.	102
Merchants' Exch.	107	Hanover	97½
America	126	Irving	99
Greenwich	165	People's	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	109
National	105	Continental	99
Leather Manuf.	93	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	125	Imp. & Traders'	108
State of New-York	103	Park	125
Commerce	100	Manuf. and Traders'	97
Mechanics' Bank As.	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104½	Ill. Central, '75	126
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	103	Alton & T. Haute firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	106	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94
Erie seconds, '79	113	Chi. & N. W. I. Bonds	94½
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
Erie fourths, '80	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	73
Erie fifths, '88	103½	M. & P. du Ch. firsts	103
Buff., N. Y. & E., 1sts, '77	103½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	111
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105½
Harlem 1sts '69 & '73	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105½
Har. seconds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	91
Mich. C., '69 & '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	115	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	103
Mich. S. seconds	102		

The Specie shipments of the day were $1,178,020. The Subscriptions to the Popular Loan, were $1,909,636, including $763,550 direct, and $1,146,086 through the Agents.

The Assistant Treasurer reported the business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday as follows: Receipts, $7,335,592 15; including for Customs, $466,000; Payments, $7,436,045 43; Balance, $35,230,655 08.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,410,840 against $3,819,800 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,474,055 against $2,750,602 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $1,985,000 against $1,380,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,472,000.

The Commercial Tables of Foreign Trade at New-York were made complete, a few days ago, for the *calendar* year 1863, and, as usual in January, we now return in our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Trade movement to the current *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1863, and to close on the 30th of June, 1864:

The Import entries of the first half of the year—that is, from the 1st of July to 31st of December, 1863, exclusive of $672,000 Foreign Specie, were	$95,927,000
Add two weeks in January, 1864	7,842,394
Total to date	$103,779,394
Against same time 1863	95,453,560
Increased Import since July 1	$8,325,734

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Merchandise, including foreign articles reexported, from New-York, from 1st July to 31st December, 1863, were

	$79,049,000
Add two weeks in January, 1864	4,390,653
Total to date	$83,439,653
Against same time 1863	101,060,754
Decreased Export since July 1	$17,621,101

The amount of Specie exported from New-York for the six months of the Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, was

	$30,121,000
Add since Jan. 1, 1864	2,656,000
Total to date	$32,777,000
Against same time 1863	33,643,000
Decreased Specie Export since July 1	$866,000

The bondholders in the Scioto and Hocking Valley Road will find a notice of interest to them in our advertising columns.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held on Saturday, Mr. ALFRED L. DENNIS was unanimously elected President, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH Vice-President of the Company.

The following is an account of the Gold on deposit in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, on the 1st of January, 1864, as compared with the 1st December, 1860, when the trouble with the Southern States broke out:

	Jan. 1, 1864	vs. Dec. 1, 1860.
New-York Banks	$25,161,826	$18,541,763
New-York Sub-Treasury	13,250,000	3,702,752
Total in New-York	$38,411,826	$22,244,515
Philadelphia Banks	4,152,826	3,333,227
Boston Banks	7,680,000	3,563,008
Total	$50,320,536	$29,231,340
Increased stock of Specie		$21,089,286

The receipts of Gold at New-York from Europe and from California, since 1st December, 1860, are as follows:

From foreign States direct, and via Boston for New-York account	$56,627,831
From California (new product)	73,683,524
Total from these sources	$130,311,355
Shipments from New-York to foreign States, same period	113,650,000
Excess of receipts at New-York	$16,661,355

The gain in the new product to the Gold circulation of the Pacific States since 1st December, 1860, over all shipments thence—to Europe, China and New-York—is estimated at $25,000,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 4,533 bbls. Flour, 208 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,220 bushels Oats, 1,635 bushels Malt, 1,089 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50 @$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, [illegible] bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand at former rates. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb. According to the annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon) for 1863, as made up by the editors of the *Commercial List*, the total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, were 506,275 pkgs., weighing 75,260,417 lbs., against Receipts in 1862 of 697,610 pkgs., weighing 98,558,680 lbs., and the Total Consumption in 1863 was 79,719,641 lbs., against a consumption in 1862 of 88,989,911 lbs., being a decrease of 9,270,270 lbs., or nearly 10½ ℔ cent.

CONSUMPTION OF THE PORTS.

	1863. lbs.	1862. lbs.	1861. lbs.
Taken from New-York	61,397,554	82,073,337	101,136,702
Taken from N. Orleans		93,420	31,354,366
Taken from Baltimore	13,368,230	15,992,470	29,886,843
Taken from Philadelphia	1,489,282	5,034,460	13,919,970
Taken from Boston	3,382,205	5,520,296	5,197,939
Taken from other ports	82,370	365,030	5,359,000
Total	79,719,641	88,989,911	187,044,755
Total, 1862	88,989,911		
Decrease	9,270,270		

In the above statement of consumption we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption for the past twelve years:

	Receipts, lbs.	Consumption, lbs.
1863	75,260,417	79,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861	182,246,827	187,044,755
1860	185,779,096	177,111,322
1859	248,597,306	222,610,358
1858	237,560,180	251,353,080
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	236,049,174	214,229,430
1855	236,294,533	215,399,240
1854	162,473,853	170,431,069
1853	190,112,300	175,087,730
1852	205,942,555	200,896,485

COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant rates. Middling, 82c.@83c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, the demand for low grades, especially of State, having been unusual for export and on speculation; prices have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 50@$6 70, chiefly $6 55@$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 95@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 50 @$6 70
Extra State	6 90 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 35 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @ 11 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., (part unsound,) at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales, 600 bbls. extra at $6 90@$8 00, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and firm, at $5 [illegible]@$6 70 ℔ bbl., sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 30@$5 75 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat opened rather briskly at a further partial advance of 1c. ℔ bushel, but closed less buoyantly, the demand having fallen off. Sales since our last, 147,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 76; Amber Western, at $1 66@$1 69, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice; Red Western, at $1 59 @$1 66; Red do., old and inferior, at $1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 55@$1 59 in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 52@$1 57; Chicago Spring, at $1 48@$1 55 in store and delivered, and one very handsome lot at $1 57, delivered, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, at from $1 26½ down to $1 24, chiefly at $1 25½ (the closing price,) for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey ℔ bush. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at $1 28@$1 33 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and rather heavy. We quote Canadian at [illegible]@92c.; Western at 92c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 8,300 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 30@$1 40, and inferior Canada East, at $1 20@$1 30, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 35@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request, at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts, this week, 44,037 Hides; sales, 18,609 Hides, the latter including 2,600 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., at 29c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Montevideo, for Canada, 22 lbs. at 27c., cash, in bond, total selection; 7,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs. at 27½c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Maracaibo, 22½ lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Tampico, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Army Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 73 lbs., on private terms; 500 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., at 11¼c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 277,500 dry Hides, and 590 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 159,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 21,500 Rio Grande, 21,000 California, &c., 24,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 10,300 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,300 Savanilla and Bogota, 1,000 Maracaibo, 5,000 Maranham and Para, 15,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,500 Matamoras and Tampico, 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 East Indies, &c., 6,100 African kips, 600 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo.

HOPS—New are in fair demand, at from 18c.@33c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

IRON—In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, of this morning, "the demand for Iron continues good for future delivery, but makers generally are sold up. Transactions to some extent are reported, at $42@$43 for No. 1 Anthracite; 500 to 600 tons also sold on the spot at $40@$43 for Forge and Foundery, cash and four months; No. 3 is now scarce and wanted, at $40@$42 ℔ ton. In Scotch Pig we hear of no sales, and quote it at $45 ℔ ton. Blooms continue scarce and high. For manufactured the demand is active, and prices firm and on the advance."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WHITNEY & WIEDERSHEIM notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The activity has continued and rates have undergone a further appreciation. Prices for all weights of Prime Leather are getting to be nearly equal. Sales exceed the supply. Numerous orders remain unfilled for want of stock, and considerable has been done at outside quotations for future delivery. *Oak Sole*—Both manufacturers and dealers purchase with much confidence, and at gradually advancing prices. Receipts have been full, but are not equal to sales in extent. Stock quite reduced. At Philadelphia, the inspection for 1863 amounted to 234,907 sides. *Week's Receipts* of Sole Leather about 34,000 sides." We quote Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 41c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 43c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 45c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 47c.@48c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@26c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 42c.@45c.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, at [illegible]; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 [illegible]@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 45@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; Crude Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon, and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts. Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 48c.@[illegible]; and [illegible] in bond ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, at drooping prices; sales since our last, 2,900 bbls., at $22 75@$23 for New Mess here; $23 for do., deliverable in May and June; $20@$20 25, chiefly [illegible] for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19 00@$19 25 for two year old Mess; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 50 for Thin Mess; $16 50 @$20 for Western and City Prime Mess; $15 [illegible] @$17 for Sour Mess; $15 25@$17 00 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales, 1,600 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in fair demand, at 10½c.@13c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales 1,450 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request, at [illegible]c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales, 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice New City, ℔ lb. Beef is in lively request and firm; sales 4,750 bbls. at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams, $15@$20 ℔ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Butter is in fair demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c. @33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer are in active demand at full rates, including Honduras, 90c.@95c.; San Juan 87½c.@90c.; Bolivar 70c.@72½c.; Sisal 80c.@85c.; Vera Cruz 90c.@92½c.; Chagres 87½c.@90c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 75c.@80c., cash, ℔ lb. Goat are scarce and wanted. We quote Tampico at 67½c.; Vera Cruz 65c.; Buenos Ayres 55c.; Payta 55c.@57½c.; Curacoa 57½c.@60c.; Cape [illegible] ℔ lb.; Madras, 65c.@70c., cash; Cawnpore, [illegible]@60c., cash.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and firm. Sales since our last 276 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¼c.@14¼c., and Cuba, at 11½c.@13¼c.; also, 438 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 16½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 275,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme; 100 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 1,150 bbls., at 94c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Holders of desirable lots of domestic and foreign have been very firm in their views, and in some instances claiming higher prices, which circumstances have had a tendency to [illegible] operations, especially in domestic. Stocks are moderate for the season and in view of the anticipated requirements of manufacturers. The reported sales since our last include 286,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, at from 77c. to 82c., with [illegible] at 72c., 50,000 lbs. domestic Pulled, [illegible] at from 72c. to 77c.; 300 bales Cape at 40c.@45c., chiefly at 43c.@44c.; 150 bales Cordova, part at 42c.; 225 bales Mestiza at [illegible]; 150 bales Rio Grande and Entre Rios, 125 bales washed Morocco, 125 bales washed Magadore, 250 bales unwashed and washed Smyrna, 340 bales Peruvian, 200 bales African *debris*, a small lot of Provence, and 5,000 lbs. Hungarian fleece, on terms not disclosed. California Wool is more abundant at former prices, but is not in much demand at present. An auction sale in Boston of 450 bales Cape and 100 bales Buenos Ayres Mestiza is announced for next Wednesday, Jan. 20.... In Boston, during the past week, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales were made of 600,000 lbs. at the general

[illegible] for super — a few small lots of [illegible] and [illegible] Mediterranean, African and South American, including 150 do. Mestizo at [illegible]. The market exhibits symptoms of increased activity, and prices are firmer than at any time since the opening of the year. Manufacturers are beginning to run short of material, and after persistently holding off for the last month [illegible] (probably more to guard against a decline than in the expectation of a fall) are now coming into the market for further supplies. They buy cautiously, however, and only in lots as wanted for immediate consumption, evidently bent upon the policy of throwing the risk of holding the balance of the year's supply upon the hands of the trade. The latter do not appear to be anxious, however, in view of the situation; for though the stock of Domestic Fleece in this market has rapidly accumulated of late, and at present amounts to some [illegible] lbs., they estimate that it will all be wanted for consumption before the close of the season, and that no surplus of the clip will be left to carry over." ... In Philadelphia sales were made of about 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 70c. @ [illegible] for Common to Fine, including some choice clips and tub at the highest figures.

FREIGHTS.—A moderate business has been transacted to-day; rates have favored ship-owners. For Liverpool, 3,700 bbls. Flour were taken, at 1s. @ 1s. [illegible]; chiefly at 1s. @ 1s. 1½d.; 61,800 bushels Wheat at 4½d. by American and 5¼d. by neutral; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 1,800 pkgs. Bacon, Butter, &c., at [illegible] by sailing vessel, and [illegible] by steamer; 150 tons Logwood at [illegible]. For London, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. [illegible]; [illegible] Beef at [illegible]; 200 boxes Bacon at [illegible]. For Glasgow, 1,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼d. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.; 200 boxes Bacon and 50 tons Tallow and Stearine, at 20s. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d.; 700 boxes Sugar at about 32s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: An Austrian bark, 495 tons, to Shanghai, Heavy Goods, £3 2s. 6d., Light do., £1 2s. 6d.; a Swedish bark, 398 tons, to Antwerp, 3,200 Petroleum, 5s. 6d.; a British brig, 241 tons, to Bremen, 1,500 Petroleum, 6s.; one, 270 tons, from one port in Sicily to New-York, $3,000; a Norwegian bark, 303 tons, to Oporto, Butt Staves, $120 ℘ M.; a ship, 795 tons, from San Francisco to New-York, $12,000; a British brig, 177 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,800, half gold; one, 242 tons, [illegible] same voyage, Sugar, 50c., Molasses, $4.25, under and on deck; a British bark, 207 tons, to Havana, $4,150, gold; a schooner to Fernandina, Bricks, $11; a British bark to New-Zealand, a foreign brig to Antwerp, Sugar, and a Norwegian ship, 700 tons, to Cadiz, for orders, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Eden	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
[illegible]	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
[illegible]	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 1:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story building, about 25 by 60 feet, to be used for [illegible] purposes; a location south of Canal-st. preferred.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE,
CLOSING OUT
OF THE ENTIRE
STOCK TO
RETIRE
FROM
BUSINESS.
STORE TO LET,
STOCK
AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE.
ESTABLISHED TWELVE YEARS.
$40,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY ARTICLES, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TAPES, BAGS, PORTEMONNAIES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
ALL SELLING AT
OR BELOW COST.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF GLOVES, COMMENCING AT 3c. a 6c.
LOT SOILED SILK GLOVES, 6c., 10c.
LOT SOILED KID GLOVES, 10c.
QUANTITIES OF LINED GLOVES AT 10c. UP.
RINGWOOD GLOVES, 31c., 40c., 50c.
15,000 PAIRS GLOVES, ALL KINDS, 6c. UP.
2,500 PAIRS VERY BEST
KID GLOVES, WORTH $1 50, REDUCED TO 90c.
EMBROIDERED KIDS, 60c.
GENTS' $1 25 KIDS AT 60c.
WHITE KIDS, 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 3c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF GENTS' DO., 10c. UP.
LOTS OF HEMSTITCH, COMMENCING AT 10c.
LOTS OF LACE AND NEEDLEWORK, 25c. UP.
OUT OF THE WHOLESALE
DEPARTMENT, THIS WEEK, 3,000 EXTRA FINE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for LADIES and GENTS.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF — PILES
LACE AND MUSLIN — OF WORKED
COLLARS, FROM 3c. UP. — BANDS, 3c. UP.
QUANTITIES OF LACE VAILS, FROM 12c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
THREAD, GUIPURE, FAK BRUSSELS,
MECHLIN AND OTHER LACES, ALL AT COST.
GOODS ON MONDAY
MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, READY FOR SALE.
MUST BE SOLD
AT OR BELOW
COST.
10,000 YARDS DRESS ILLUSIONS, 6c. YARD.
12,000 YARDS DRESS TARLETANS, 25c. YARD.
JOB LOTS MUSLINS AND CRAPES, 15c. YARD.
QUANTITIES OF SETS
SLEEVES, WAISTS, SHIRT-BOSOMS, EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, and all at COST.
TRIMMINGS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
PILES OF SILK VELVETS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. YARD.
RICH VELVET EDGE RIBBONS, 6c.
RICH PLAID RIBBONS, 6c. YARD UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS RIBBONS, 1c. UP.
3,000 BLOOMERS, 6c., UP.
5,000 BONNETS, 6c., UP.
LACE MANTILLAS, PARASOLS, HALF PRICE.
LOT CORDED and PLAIN SILKS, 50c. Yard.
10,000 — SEWING SILKS, 6c. DOZEN.
DOZENS SPOOL — BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
COTTONS, — SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
FOR MACHINE — LADIES' PAGES, 3c.
AND HAND — WORKING COTTON, 1c.
SEWING, AT — BUTTONS, 1c. a doz. and up.
LESS THAN COST. — TAPES, 1c. PIECE UP.
[illegible] SPOOL. CLARK'S COTTON, 3c.
GOODS WILL BE
SOLD AT SOME
PRICE.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF FANCY WOOL HOSE, 5c., 6c., 8c.
LOTS OF COTTON HOSIERY, 10c. PAIR UP.
GENTS' WOOL AND COTTON HOSE, 10c. UP.
LADIES' WOOLEN HOSE, 20c. UP.
GENUINE ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c.
EXTRA QUALITY FLEECED HOSE, 25c.

Ladies will find on examining an immense assortment of every kind of goods in the above lines, which it would be impossible to mention in an advertisement. Many of them being really less than half price, as the stock must be sold.

LOTS CLOSED AT WHOLESALE AT AND BELOW COST, FOR CASH ONLY.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!
W. R. ROBERTS,
OF THE
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 Bowery,

begs to announce to his patrons and the public, that he has sold out his business to Messrs A. C. STRENZ & R. WOLF, and that his entire stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, amounting in value to nearly $100,000, MUST BE SOLD OFF AT OR BELOW COST PRICE, BY FEB. 27, 1864.

The stock is all new and well selected, purchased at auction and from the importers for cash. The goods are all first class, and such as are to be found in first class establishments on Broadway, and comprise

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, EPANGLINE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, REPS, and a general stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH BLANKETS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A superb stock of *CLOAKS AND SHAWLS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.*

The public can rest assured that this is NO SHAM SALE or FALSEHOOD, put forward in order to dispose of an old worthless stock. Having gained their confidence after years of successful business, by candid and honorable dealings, I do not mean to forfeit now what I so highly value.

I will be pleased to see all my old customers and friends previous to my retiring, when I shall endeavor to prove how deeply I appreciate their past favors, by selling them CHEAP GOODS. At the real COST PRICE AND NO HUMBUG.

W. R. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 Bowery.

P. S.—Remember the stock must be sold off by Feb. 27.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
RETIREMENT OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY,
FROM BUSINESS.
PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Consisting of

SILKS, SHAWLS, — CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS, CASHMERES,
BOMBAZINES, THIBETS, POPLINS, DELAINES,
AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, — FLANNELS, LINENS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, — WHITE GOODS, TARLETANS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINEN AND SILK HANDK'S,
At a positive reduction in prices
FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

To Housekeepers and Others.—This sale will afford an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years.

Goods delivered, free of charge, in all the surrounding cities.

To Dry Goods Merchants.—Store and house to let; fixtures for sale; location one of the best in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.,
Will be offered during the present week, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
The newest and choicest designs, from the last December auction sales in London.
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
GREAT BARGAINS
in
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
FURS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
to close their present retail stock.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 25 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS,
LUPIN'S DE LAINES,
BLACK SILKS,
HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.—D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., relinquishing the lace and fancy business, will offer the balance of his stock, consisting of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS CAPS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
SPENCERS,
SLEEVES, CAPES,
INFANTS' ROBES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.
at an immense reduction in prices. The entire stock of the above goods must be sold by the 1st of February, as on and after that date the store will be occupied by Messrs. Kirby & Co., Booksellers and Newsmen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted, in Brooklyn, or the country, for a competent and well recommended servant, who is thoroughly neat, trustworthy and obliging, and a Protestant. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good references; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 123 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, desserts and all kinds of pastry. Best of City reference; no objection to the City or country. Apply at No. 413 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City references given. Call for a few days at No. 42½ York-st., Jersey City, over the fancy store, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking both Spanish and English; has no objection to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 45th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a genteel family; is a Protestant, is willing and obliging; good reference given. Apply at No. 306 3d-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; an excellent baker; makes pastry; does part of the washing. Wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. Best of city reference given. Apply at No. [illegible] 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent laundress; also, a good cook and baker; good references. Call at No. 378 8th-av.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—First-class servants, Protestant or Catholic, for City or country, can be procured at the PRIVATE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 18 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Good situations always ready for good servants.

AS EXPERIENCED WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted in Brooklyn or the country, for a thoroughly competent waitress; understands taking charge of plate, silver, &c., and waiting in a gentleman's family; has the highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, as children's maid and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can cut out and make children's frocks to fit; understands family sewing; suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address N., Box No. 111 Times Office.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 123 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best of reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 591 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; thoroughly capable of taking care of children, a young infant, and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 292 3d av., corner of 30th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or general housemaid; is willing and obliging; wages $6. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference required. Inquire at No. 411 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman, as first-rate meat and pastry cook; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 16th-st., in the rear building, on the top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do ladies' muslin and French fluting, or plain sewing in a first-class private family. No objection to the country. Good references from first-class families. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Will be found to be a very nice girl with children. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 186 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer, in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady educated in Europe is desirous of procuring a situation as governess or companion in a private family; is an accomplished musician, and has had much experience in teaching the piano; can give most satisfactory references. Address J. D., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young lady desires a situation as dressmaker or seamstress, by the day or week. Good City reference. Apply at No. 40 4th-av., in the bookstore.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPETENT MALE HELP, such as coachman, clerks, waiters, porters, bar-tenders, private servants, small boys, farm hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 166 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also female help.

MALES.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of green-house and granery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, and the caring of grounds; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Address, for three days, N. D., Box No. 296 Times Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN who has had a good deal of experience as a practical farmer, would like to obtain a good farm on shares, or would take the charge of it at a fair remuneration; can give the best of reference as to character and ability from those by whom he is now employed. Address T. S. HARRIS, Perth Amboy, N. J.

AS USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Situation wanted for a smart, obliging, temperate man, of industrious habits; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; a careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 16th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouse fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 81 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman with a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business; can give five years best City references. Call or address F., coachman, No. 741 Broadway, in Mr. P. Traimor's harness store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young single man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and driver, and is willing and obliging. Good City reference. Address D. F., Box 290 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation in a private family; is strictly sober; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's stable; can give three years' reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man, as useful man, good driver and groom, gardener or farmer, or to make himself generally useful; has good reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young man, age 23, in a wholesale house, to learn the business, either dry goods, grocery, or hardware; salary no object. Apply, or address CARPENTER, No. 156 13th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS BUTLER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Englishman as butler. Apply or address J. A., No. 24 Greene-st., corner of Amity, at Mr. Clark's grocery store.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man who can come highly recommended and will be found willing and obliging. Address O. B., Box No. 161 Times Office, for 3 days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A SMALL place in Connecticut—one who understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, also the management of horses, and is a good driver. A permanent and good situation to a good man; none other need apply; best references required. Address, for three days, Box No. 99 Post-office.

WANTED FOR A WOOLEN MILL IN NEW-JERSEY—A Foreman for the carding, weaving and finishing department in a fancy cassimere mill; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 142 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ACT AS chambermaid and to attend to two young children. To one well recommended, good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 64 Sands-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A CLERK.—A FIRST CLERK IN A FIRE INSURANCE Company wanted. To one who has had experience and can come well recommended, a liberal salary will be given. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving references. Box No. 4,467, Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, as nurse. The applicant must be either American, English or German, and thoroughly understand the care of a young child. Apply this day, between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 50 East 27th-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, A first-class cook, a nurse and a nurse and seamstress. All must be thoroughly competent and produce good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our retail linen department. A thorough knowledge of linen goods generally, and good references as to capability will be required.
PATON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS dry goods jobbing house, a salesman, having thorough knowledge of white goods and one that can influence Western trade. Address Box No. 2,142 Post-office, stating salary expected, and giving references.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wishes a situation as coachman in a private family. Can furnish the best of reference from his late employer. Address R. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, (MARRIED MAN,) one that understands his business and willing to make himself useful; must know how to milk a cow. Apply at No. 36 East 36th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COLored waiter, who can bring best of City references. Call at No. 171 Madison-av. any time before 1 o'clock in the morning, or, in the evening, after 7.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STOVE-PLATE moulders. Constant employment and the best of wages given. RUNDELL & THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS RETAIL dry goods salesmen. Apply before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M., to PATON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

A GROOM—WANTED, AS GROOM, AN ACTIVE, steady young man. Apply at No. 125 9th-st., Clinton-place, between the hours of 10 and 12 M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. H. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. H. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 16 South-st.
JACOB HOBART HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. PULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of
BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A PARTNER WANTED, with from $10,000 to $20,000 capital. The business, already established, is a safe and most profitable one, and has a brilliant prospect; only requires cash to develop itself, and soon become a source of very large returns. Address J. C. C., Box No. 5,052 New-York Post-office.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO COpartnership Mr. J. PENNIMAN SMITH, and the Provision Brokerage and Commission business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of LE GRAS & CO., at No. 19 Broad-st.
H. E. LE GRAS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN B. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 117 Broadway, under the firm name of
GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	25
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus'	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	$7 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS. Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Envelopes, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 2 stamps.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established near the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of —— and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of —— and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES, 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels with [illegible] iron hoops.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

350,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

150,000 pounds of first quality [illegible] NEW SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

10,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

5,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn.

1,000 bushels prime NEW WHITE BEANS, 62 pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

500,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

2,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

20,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 25 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

250,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

400,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water and to be well dried before being packed.

60,000 pounds Turk's Island SALT, in sacks.

35,000 pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

30,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

All the above articles to be delivered in three equal installments on the 1st, 8th, and 15th of February, 1864.

Bidders not able to deliver on these dates can state when they can make their deliveries.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pepper and Dried Apples must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and *not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross tare and net weights and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying to the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the above will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 29th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus as intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.
JAMES CONDIE,
Dated New-York, [illegible] 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——
(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 in cash, to invest immediately in an established cash wholesale business of the highest respectability. Sales the past year $100,000; with additional capital can sell $200,000. Profits large. Sales strictly cash. Principals only address G. W. T., Box No. 148 Times Office.

COOKED MEATS.—HAVING A NEW METHOD of cooking and putting up victuals, which is so economical as to insure its introduction for general army and navy purposes, I desire the cooperation of a suitable party with capital to put it into successful operation. A party in the business preferred. Address D., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—$8,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business. The goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 210 Elm-st., Newark, or for further particulars, inquire of I. S. CLOUGH, No. 200 Pearl-st., New-York.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LAGER-BEER SALOON, No. 236 Bowery, with Billiards. A real chance for an enterprising man. To inquire within.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORES
AND ADJOINING PREMISES TO LEASE.
Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway.
Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Walker-st.

These premises are adjoining and form the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker-st. Nos. 397 and 399 Broadway, west side, above Walker-st.; No. 63 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, for a term not exceeding five years from 1st May next. Proposals will be received for the premises separately or together. Satisfactory security required. By order of N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., Trustees. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 60 William-st.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey, and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber.
HENRY MILLER,
Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

VACANT GROUND ON BROADWAY, BEtween 29th and 30th sts., to let or lease; a large piece, equal to about 68x160 feet, in rear, with one or more small houses and lots in front on Broadway, for entrance or in addition. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 27 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEW, BUT HANDSOMELY furnished house on Gramercy Park; would be let to a family without young children, for sixty days. None need apply who are not willing to pay $400 per month. Inquire for Mr. DOWNING, at the New England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE, No. 274 BOWery, together with a portion of the present stock of dry goods, store fixtures, &c. Possession on the 1st of March. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE MARBLE STORE No. 103 Liberty-st., 30x120 feet. Possession when required. Inquire at No. 365 Broadway, or of E. Q. BISHOP, No. 163 Broadway.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 312 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x40 feet. Inquire at the office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible].

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

There is nothing more certain than that pure Nitrous Oxide is the best anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 263 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $35; Platina, $35; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO DENTISTS.—ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME years experience in the profession, is desirous of making a situation with one of the same pursuit. Address D. D. S., Madison-square Post-office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINIST MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, [illegible] machinery [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Maritana.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. [illegible] Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tannhauser.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Cordova's Lectures.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except the Sunday morning edition, which is Five Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Baltimore dispatch says that word has been received from Gen. Kelly, announcing the return of Major Cole, of the Maryland cavalry, from a scout to Leesburgh. The Major saw nothing of the rebels, and he does not credit the report that Stuart is threatening Point of Rocks. Not an armed rebel was seen within forty miles of Leesburgh.

Richmond papers of the 15th inst. were received Saturday, at Fortress Monroe. They contain telegrams from Charleston as late as Thursday last, when the bombardment was progressing with increased fury, several new Parrotts having been opened upon the city from Fort Gregg. During the two days preceding the date of the dispatch, 471 shells had been fired at the place, but with what effect is not mentioned. The telegrams report the number of vessels at Hilton Head to be very large, and say that a fleet has recently gone Southward. Mosby is reported to have been badly whipped in the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, but notwithstanding his losses, he is said to be still harassing our men.

Gen. Sedgwick has written a letter to Gen. French, commanding the Third corps, emphatically denying the serious accusation against the latter by a New-England clergyman, from which it appears that no such conversation as is represented with Gen. Meade ever took place. Gen. Sedgwick pays a high compliment to Gen. French's personal bearing during action, as well as his able disposition of troops.

Our Washington dispatches inform us that a Court-martial has been organized, to meet on the 19th inst., with Maj.-Gen. Oglesby as President, for the trial of Surgeon-General Hammond and others, against whom charges have been preferred.

Admiral Lee has officially reported the destruction of the new first-class rebel steamer *Dare*. This was the vessel's first trip, and on the 7th inst., finding it impossible to escape falling a prize to our blockaders off Wilmington, her captain ran her ashore, when she bilged, becoming a total wreck. The *Dare* is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since July last.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Baldwin, arrived at Sandy Hook late last night, from her long and unsuccessful cruise in search of the pirate *Alabama*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday a petition was presented by Mr. Morgan, from citizens of New-York, remonstrating against the relief of unnaturalized citizens from the draft. The consideration of the Enrollment bill was entered upon and gave rise to a discussion, in which several Senators participated, and, in the course of the debate, the question of employing negro troops was incidentally brought up. Mr. Grimes did not desire that colored men should form any part of the quota of a State, but that they should be recruited under the protection of the State Government. Offering this idea as an amendment to the Enrollment bill, it was defeated. Amendments were adopted to the effect that veteran troops reenlisting shall be credited to the quota of the district in which they originally enlisted; and to provide that commutation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to procure substitutes in the district where the draft took place. Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment requesting the President to call out 100,000 men for 100 days, with the sole object of driving the rebels out of Virginia and freeing prisoners at and around Richmond, but the amendment, after debate, was rejected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel* from Aspinwall, Jan. 8, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing $300,000 in specie. Among her news is the account of a horrible conflagration at Santiago, Chili. On the 8th ultimo, it being the last day of the celebration of the feast of Immaculate Conception, the Church of the Company of Jesus was filled to overflowing, mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the edifice and to participate in the closing exercises. The church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with 20,000 lamps. Not less 3,000 persons were present, including among them the *élite* of the capital. Suddenly a gas-pipe burst, and such was the inflammable character of the decorations that almost instantly the entire building was in flames. The poor creatures inside found it impossible through insufficient means of exit, to escape the fate of burning alive, and in less than fifteen minutes 2,000 of them miserably perished. The conduct of the priests on this occasion is censured without stint. Nothing new is developed in regard to the war between New Granada and Ecuador. The Ecuadorian Government has proposed terms of peace to Mosquera, which he will probably accept, if the expenses he has incurred ($600,000) are reimbursed.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Blunt read the following letter received from the First Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1864.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: The charges against the Navy Department for building slow steamers is best answered by a comparative public trial, and I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side-wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American. The *Adriatic, Illinois, Fulton, Eagle*, and some of the Cunard line, are, I believe, in New-York at this time. The *Eutaw*, one of the only class of side-wheel steamers constructed by this Department, and known as double-end, is now at the Washington Navy-yard, and will be sent around to New-York if a race can be arranged. Her tonnage is nine hundred and seventy-four, and her draft eight feet six inches; she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any weather. If her competitor is much larger, the race to take place in smooth water.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX.

Only twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and privates have deserted from the regular army to the rebels since the war began. The number of officers who resigned, mostly to join the rebel army, is 277.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market on Saturday, and a rise of 2@3 per cent. in Gold. No change in the Money Market.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, who was the Free-soil candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1852, was married on the 31st ultimo, to Miss Laura Giddings, youngest daughter of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Conklin, of Ashtabula.

Taxation in America—Its Principles and Practice.

We published a letter yesterday on "The Principles of Taxation," recommending the Government to lay the burden as far as possible on "primary manufactures," or, in other words, on those manufactured articles, such as pig-iron, which furnish the raw material for other manufactures, because these taxes are easier of collection, but are less harassing and vexatious to the community at large. Now that Congress is turning its attention to the necessity, which every one sees, of raising more money by taxes and less by loans, we hope this advice will have due weight. Nothing can be plainer than that the proportion, which at present exists between these two modes of raising revenue, cannot be preserved any longer. We must pay more of our current expenses, out of our means, and less of them by borrowing, if we mean to preserve our credit. If we go on raising loans at the same rate as during the last two years, during two years more, we shall certainly bring on a crisis such as nobody would like to contemplate, and no dexterity in the management of our finances would be of the slightest use in warding it off. Every scheme that does not involve a large amount of taxation, is simply either a *postponement of payment*, or *the conversion of one evidence of indebtedness into another evidence of indebtedness*. The debt is not reduced by it in the least, or the payment of either interest or principal made one particle easier. And although it seems most probable that the war will be over within the present year, we have no right to calculate on this, either in arranging our financial or our military affairs. As long as the war is actually going on, all calculations as to the time when it will end, or the way in which it will end, are too vague and too uncertain to furnish any sound basis for a plan of finance. The only plan consistent with safety or honor, is to tax and raise men as if the struggle was to last for two or three years longer, and as if the termination of actual hostilities was sure not to bring with it complete pacification. Nearly all our mistakes and misfortunes, hitherto, have been due to our unfortunate faith in the shortness of the contest. The waste, both of blood and treasure, which has been caused by our confident expectation that the rebellion would be over in three or six months, cannot, of course, be accurately known; but we know enough to know that it has been enormous. It is high time to abandon these delusions, and to acknowledge frankly and fairly the magnitude of our task, and prepare for it. We have to conquer half a continent, and, when conquered, we shall be obliged, according to all present appearances, to reorganize its social system from the base to the apex. This is a tremendous work, but it is a glorious one, and will call for the display of as much wisdom as valor. We have shown the valor—but the demand for wisdom will, of course, last long after that for valor has ceased.

Congress seems to be thoroughly alive to the considerations, and thoroughly anxious to place the national credit upon some firmer and more permanent basis than that of loans. We are accordingly to have heavier taxes and more of them. Of the increased weight we are very glad, but against the increased number we protest as a step in the wrong direction. The policy of levying a great number of taxes has been abandoned in England, the country in which taxation has been most thoroughly reduced to an art—both because of its vexatiousness and comparative unproductiveness; and all the reasons which tell against it in England tell against it still more powerfully in America. Our population is not only inferior to that of Great Britain, but scattered over a five or six fold greater space. And it is entirely unused to the pursuits of the tax-gatherer, while to Englishmen he has been a constant visitant for a thousand years. Moreover, with our system of government, it is a consideration of prime importance that the number of Government functionaries should be kept as small as possible. A vast and complicated system of raising revenue, overspreading the country like a minute network, would not only affect the popular vote prejudicially, but would, if the places of officials were permanent, speedily lay the foundation for a bureaucracy like that of France or Austria, that would eat out the vitals of the country and destroy free institutions. With "rotation in office," and a change of employes every four years, it is hardly necessary to say that it would cause an amount of confusion at every change of Administration, and as amount of corruption and undue influence at every Presidential election, under which the Government in its present shape could certainly not long survive.

There are certain great principles to be kept in mind, in framing a system of taxation; and if they are kept in mind in framing ours, we venture to say our powers of raising money will yet astonish mankind. They are: *first*, to tax luxuries rather than necessities; *secondly*, to levy no tax on the means of preserving health, or of acquiring education; *thirdly*, to avoid all taxes, as far as possible, which require a large force for their collection, or necessitate applications to a great number of persons; *fourthly*, that as *all* taxes are ultimately paid by the consumer, you reach him as fully and effectually by levying the tax on articles before they reach him as when they are acturally passing into his hands, and with far less vexation to him. It is therefore better to tax iron at the mines, than when it is converted into spades; better to tax paper at the mills than to tax it in the stationer's shop; better to tax whisky at the distillery than in the public house; better to tax cotton at the manufactory than hunt down every huckster and peddler, to make him buy a license. By keeping all this in mind, the work can be done with about a fourth of the force, and a twentieth part of the trouble, that would be otherwise necessary; for every dealer in the country is compelled, for the protection of his own interests, and yet almost unconsciously, to act as a collector of Government dues, and his customers pay them, without knowing that he has demanded them.

Our City Police at Albany.

We trust the Legislature will give early attention to the subject of our Police. Gov. Seymour's extraordinary action in removing the entire Commission and appointing new men in their places, regardless of what are believed to be the explicit and peremptory requirements of the law, is certain to involve us in great difficulty, and to impair most seriously the efficiency of the force. Public sentiment would not allow the present Commissioners, even if they were disposed, to quietly yield to action believed to be utterly illegal, and known to be highly detrimental to the peace and good order of the City. The validity of Gov. Seymour's action will be tested in all the Courts of law, and meantime the Police force will be demoralized, the City saddled with heavy expenses, men kept out of their pay, and a conflict of authority created, injurious to every interest of the community.

The Legislature can prevent this, and provide against its recurrence. Let it create a new Commission, embracing all the good features of the present system, and placing it on a basis which will exclude mere party control hereafter. The Commission should be equally divided between the two political parties, so as to secure an independent administration of its authority. The bill already before the Legislature provides for this in a manner which, so far as we are aware, meets the approval of the whole community. Four men, two of each party, are appointed Commissioners, with reasonably long terms of office, only one going out at a time; and new appointments, when necessary, are made by the joint action of the two branches of the Legislature.

As to the men selected, no difficulty or delay ought to be experienced on that point. Each party, acting through its most reliable and responsible organs, ought to designate its own members of the Board. So far as the Union party is concerned, we believe there is absolutely no difference of opinion on the subject. Messrs. Acton and Bergen, the present incumbents, have performed their duties with so much ability, energy, independence and effectiveness as to have commanded the entire confidence of their political friends, and, indeed, of the great body of the people, without regard to party distinctions. We have never heard any suggestion from any quarter, of a desire that they should be replaced by any other names. The selection of the Democratic members must necessarily be left to the Democratic party. It is their right to make it, if their support is expected, and it is only just that the responsibility of the selection should rest with them. They would commit a great blunder, as well as do a great wrong, if they were to forget that the public expects that none but men of personal integrity and independence of character will find places on this Commission.

We suggest to the Legislature the wisdom and necessity of prompt action on the subject. The interests involved are too numerous and too important to render any unnecessary delay either just or expedient.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.—We see it stated that the United States Senate is inquiring into the propriety of employing an official reporter to furnish reports of the debates for the press in New-York and elsewhere. They complain that the reports now published are meagre and unsatisfactory. While Senators are prosecuting this inquiry we may give them a hint or two that will be of service. The reason why our Congressional reports are so brief is that the public do not want them any longer. We have tried the experiment. Three years ago the TIMES, in connection with two of its neighbors, had special reports of both Houses of Congress made and transmitted by telegraph expressly for their columns. They were much more full than those furnished for the Associated Press. The increased expense thus incurred by the New-York papers that entered into it was not far from a thousand dollars a week; yet nobody seemed to care for the increased fullness of the reports. Indeed, the disposition on the part of the public was rather the other way; the reports were too long to be generally read, and it was on this account that they were discontinued.

The fact is, a very small portion of the people are interested in the detailed debates of Congress. It is very seldom that any member makes a speech which everybody wishes to read. If the public wanted these debates reported in full, they would be sure to have them, for it is the interest of a newspaper to furnish what its readers desire—and whatever else they may neglect, publishers are no more likely to neglect their own interests than any other business men. The only way in which Congress can secure a full report of its debates at all is by paying for it. The degree of interest felt in them by the public would not accomplish it. If it is proposed to furnish extended reports to the New-York press and pay for their publication, we shall, of course, have no objection; but the press itself will be quite certain to procure for itself such reports as the great mass of the public require. Editors are much better judges of that than Senators.

COBDEN AND DELANE—NEWSPAPER IMPERSONALITY.—One of our exchanges mentions a "report" that "since the editor of the London *Times*, Mr. Delane, allowed himself to be smoked out from his snug seclusion of impersonality, and castigated by Mr. Cobden, that unhappy gentleman is treated with marked coldness by his acquaintances and whilom friends in ministerial circles." This is only one of the many absurdities to which this famous controversy has given rise. The idea that any revelation of the editorship of the *Times* has taken place in consequence of the correspondence between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Delane is simply ridiculous. We presume there has not been, for the last ten years, the slightest doubt in the mind of any reasonably well informed politician in England, that Mr. Delane was the editor of the *Times*. He certainly has never taken the slightest pains to conceal it. Every member of Parliament knew it, and was very glad to meet him in that capacity. It was just as well known in all the clubs, and in all other places of resort for men at all interested in public affairs, as was the fact that Palmerston was Premier, and Cobden the head of the Reform party. When he visited this country Mr. Delane was received everywhere, publicly and privately, as the editor of the *Times*, and never thought of denying, evading or concealing the fact.

The truth is, the impersonality of the *Times* is precisely that which belongs to every newspaper, English and American, the editorials of which are written by several persons. The *editor* is known to everybody who takes the trouble to inquire; but the writer of any particular article is not known—either in the London *Times*, or in the New-York *Tribune, Herald, Commercial Advertiser*, or any other leading journal. Indeed, we presume that twenty men in England have known who edited the *Times*, where one could tell who edited the *Daily News, Sun, Star, Telegraph*, or any other London newspaper. It is only in France, where every writer on a newspaper is required to sign his name to every article he writes, that the principle of personality in journalism is thoroughly carried out. It has its advantages, doubtless—but it does not increase the importance and influence of journalism. Indeed, if it did, Louis Napoleon would never have imposed it upon the French Press.

Mr. Cobden gained one very important point by forcing upon Mr. Delane a personal controversy: he commanded universal public attention, and thus secured for the disclaimer he made of certain doctrines imputed to him, a degree of publicity which he could not have got otherwise. He might have written scores of corrections and explanations to the *Times*, and that paper might have *printed* them; and they would have been forgotten as soon as read. But by fastening a personal quarrel on so prominent and influential a gentleman as Mr. Delane, he attached to the subject a degree of interest it could not otherwise have commanded. This was a very important point, but beyond this we do not see any such astounding results from the controversy as others profess to find in it.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, after some four and a half years' delay, has just decided the vexed question as to the import of the section in the Metropolitan Police Act which forbids the "publicly keeping" of intoxicating liquors on Sundays and election days. The judgment of the court below is affirmed, and it is settled that "the keeping of liquors in so public a manner as to invite the public to purchase, or keeping a store or bar-room containing them open and easily accessible to the public," is a violation of the law.

This case of the People *vs.* Halpin, is the more important, that several thousand similar cases were stipulated by counsel and ordered by the court, in 1859, to "abide the ultimate determination" of this suit. We hope there will be no failure in collecting the penalties in every case; the public good requires it, and the Police Life Insurance Fund will gain a handsome accession from the aggregate of fines.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We give this morning a tale of horrors that has not been equaled for many a day, in the facts of the burning to death of between two and three thousand people in a church at Santiago, the Capital of Chili, South America. The vivid pictures given by our correspondents on the spot, are certainly heart-rending. The horrors of war—its carnage and its cruelties are bad enough; but a scene such as this, is infinitely more shocking than the fiercest contests of brave men. The victims were of all grades of society, embracing among them the *élite* of the gay capital of Chili. We have a list of over 2,000 of these victims, sent us by our special correspondents, which we have no room to publish, but those interested can see the list for a few days at the counting-room of the TIMES.

A Card.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, 11 BANK STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper of the 14th inst., we find an article stating that "Rev. Mr. Hall, a member of the Christian Commission", had caused reports derogatory to Gen. French to be circulated in such a way as to convey the impression that they were originated by Gen. Meade. On an examination of our records, we find that no such person was ever in the employ of the Christian Commission. Moreover, the rules laid down for the instruction of a delegate in the employment of the Commission expressly state that "he is strictly enjoined to observe all army and navy regulations, and abstain from casting reflections upon the authorities—military, medical, and clerical." In justice to the Christian Commission, we hope you will publish this statement.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Spring Campaign—Necessity of Advancing upon Richmond by a Double Line.

Condition, Reorganization and Prospects of the Army of the Potomac.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

There is every likelihood that when the Spring campaign opens in Virginia, it will be under military conditions essentially different from those that have attended either of the former Spring campaigns in that theatre of war. The military map of Virginia is now thoroughly understood. The experience of six campaigns has shown that any single line of manœuvre that can be taken up with Richmond as the objective point must be indecisive. It is utterly impossible, from the nature of the enemy's lines of retreat, to move by a single line on his communications, without so exposing our own communications and thereby so uncovering Washington as to make it easy for the enemy to compel a retrograde movement on our part by a simple corresponding movement on our flank. To bring on a decisive engagement and take Richmond, it is indispensable that there be a double advance on the enemy—on his front and on his rear; or, in definite terms, a movement in the direct line, and a coöperative movement by the line of the Peninsula or the south side of the James. If each column be of sufficient strength to take care of itself, the whole weight of the military objection to a division of force is removed; and, it is fair to add, that with correct and energetic action in accordance with this plan, Richmond may be taken and the enemy driven out of Virginia.

Such a combined, coöperative movement by the double lines indicated will mark the opening of the Spring campaign. And in making this statement, I am revealing no secret of the military authorities here. I merely make an inference, first from known facts, and secondly from the military necessity, and both are quite as accessible to Gen. Lee as they are, to any individual spectator here. And first of the latter. A movement by what is called the overland, or direct route to Richmond, is even less promising of success against the coming campaign than it has at any of the previously attempted advances by that line. For, in addition to the already mentioned strategic difficulties attending a decisive movement, and the great tactical advantages possessed by the enemy in the peculiar adaptations of the military geography of Virginia to defensive operations, the resources of art have doubled the obstacles which would have to be encountered. "The natural positions which are generally met with cannot," says Napoleon, "protect an army from the attacks of a superior force without the aid of art." The rebels have taken due note of this, and acted accordingly. The line of the Rapidan, which would have to be forced in any forward movement, has been rendered almost impregnable by the rebels. Its whole length, in fact, presents the character of one great, extended "curtain," or parapet, formed by the commanding ground on the south bank of the river, occupied by the enemy. This they have further strengthened by field-works for artillery, like so many bastions in a fortification, and by rifle-pits for infantry. And, to complete the analogy, the river in front of this line subserves perfectly the purposes of a wet ditch.

Perhaps the closest modern parallel to this defensive position, which the rebels have taken up, is presented by the famous lines of Torres Vedras, constructed by Wellington to cover Lisbon, in the same manner as the fortified line of the Rapidan is designed to cover Richmond. They consisted of two lines of detached works, extending from the Tagus on the right to the sea on the left. The inner line, which was the strongest, extended 24 miles from Alhandra on the Tagus, about 15 miles from Lisbon, to the mouth of the San Lorenzo River, 25 miles from Lisbon. The outer line extended likewise from the sea to the Tagus, passing near the village of Torres Vedras, and covered nearly 30 miles. These lines enabled Wellington perfectly to resist all the efforts of the greatly superior numbers of the French. The defensive line of the rebels on the Rapidan in [illegible] to the left on the spurs of the Blue Ridge [illegible] the South-west Mountains, [illegible] Rappahannock, and in its extent, as well as in its general character, it strangely enough conforms almost exactly to that of Torres Vedras. In speaking of this position of the rebels as a *line*, we do not mean to intimate that it is *continuously* fortified, for the art of defence embraces "broken lines" as well as "continuous lines." Thus in the case of Torres Vedras, parts of the line toward the centre were upwards of eight miles asunder. What is meant is, that the line presents a chain of positions capable of mutually supporting each other; and the rebel defensive line of the Rapidan has perfectly this character. Simply to name a few other defensive lines that have served a similar purpose to the lines of Torres Vedras, I may mention those of Arras, of Landrecy, of Lille and of Mantua.

Now the point of moment is that any attempt for a direct movement on Richmond *would encounter this new and formidable obstacle*. I call it "new," because the construction of this defensive line dates from the last premeditated advance toward the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac, under Hooker, in April last. Commenced after the return of the rebel army from the invasive movement north of the Potomac, the work was pushed energetically forward during the Summer and Fall, till the whole line of the Rapidan was powerfully fortified; and we may be very certain that if there remained any additional touches needed, the rebels will not fail to add them during the period of repose both armies are now enjoying. *This existing fact, therefore, enters as a new element into the problem of an advance Richmond-wards, and it is an element which cannot safely be omitted in any speculations on that problem.* It is a fresh obstacle superadded to those that have heretofore barred the various advances toward the rebel capital, all of which have been unsuccessful. It is true there are not wanting examples in military history of the forcing of similar defensive lines, among which may be mentioned Marlborough's passage of the lines of the Mehaigne (1705,) which had occupied three years in the construction, and the passage of the lines of Bouchain in 1711, by the same commander—both illustrations of matchless strategy. But such attempts must always, save in exceptionally fortunate circumstances, be attended with enormous loss of life to the assailing party. There is little doubt that behind his present powerfully fortified position, Gen. Lee will await with entire confidence the Spring advance of the Army of the Potomac, if that advance is to be again confined to the line of the overland route.

This reasoning proceeds on the supposition that Lee will continue to hold this line for the defence of Richmond, instead of evacuating Richmond and Virginia, as has been conjectured. There is not the slightest probability that the latter course will be pursued, and the statements in corroboration of it, such as that the arsenals, workshops, etc., of Richmond were being removed from that point, are wholly destitute of foundation in fact. Every possible consideration urges the rebels to defend their Capital to the last; and there is little doubt that when the time comes for Gen. Meade to advance, he will find a strong hostile front before him.

These facts, certainly, do not present a very encouraging view of the military prospect in Virginia, and did they stand alone, there would be little to warrant the anticipation of greater success in the coming campaign than has attended each of our previous advances in Virginia. But they do not stand alone; and we have now to take into account the transformation in the situation of the two forces that would be brought about *by the advance of a coöperative column by the line of the Peninsula or the south side of the James, at the same time that the main column is set in motion by the direct line.* The intelligence of the movement of such a body by the line indicated would, beyond a doubt, have the effect of promptly recalling Lee to the defence of the menaced capital, as well as to save his own communications, which would be directly threatened. This retreat, of course, uncovers the defensive line of the Rapidan, which the rebels have constructed with so much labor, and enables the two Union armies, which have been moving on convergent lines, to unite in front of Richmond.

Such a plan of campaign is now being developed for execution the moment the season for active field operations arrives. If we may be permitted to suppose that the "special service" of the fifty thousand men which the gallant Hancock is now recruiting his corps up to is the advance by the line of the Peninsula, the country may be assured that the work is committed to a head and hands as able as the service presents. United with the force already under command of Gen. Butler, this army would be raised to a strength quite capable of taking care of itself, even without the aid of the coöperative force moving by the overland route. With such a combination we are authorized to indulge the brightest hopes of a completely successful Spring campaign in Virginia. It will give us, for the first time, the combination which every military man has long seen to be indispensable for a decisive movement against Richmond.

In addition to the detachment of Hancock's corps, (the Second,) other important measures of reorganization will be taken with the Army of the Potomac. The *five* corps which now compose it—the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth—will be consolidated into *three* corps, of which Hancock, of the Second, will command one, and Sedgwick, of the Sixth, another. The remaining corps will be commanded by a General, *not* of the Army of the Potomac, whose name it would not be judicious now mention. This consolidation of corps will involve a reorganization of the subordinate military members, including the divisions and brigades, down to the battalions, which, being the unit of force, permit no change. The regiments, however, will be recruited, each up to the figure of at least 500 men.

Such a change in the condition of the Army of the Potomac has long been felt as a necessity. That army has for some time been unwieldy and unmanageable, from the very weight of its organization over the material elements of which it is made up. And in addition to the fact of the present form of the army rendering it cumbersome to handle, there is the fact that the sad reduction of the separate organizations of the army to mere *skeletons* tells badly on the spirit and *morale* of the men. Many of the regiments now number no more than a hundred and fifty, a hundred, or even seventy-five men—not equal, indeed, to a full company—while the companies make the slim and sad show of ten or a dozen members. Under such conditions men inevitably lose that feeling of coherence, of mutual support, and of the strength of *mass*, which comes when the organizations of which they form a part are at the full. The changes in progress will add strength to the members, and compactness, manageability and mobility to the whole organism.

And while producing these desirable changes in the interior constitution, the reorganization will have another result, of perhaps even more practical importance. It will throw out the several inefficient, tardy, jealous and unzealous corps commanders, that have long been its bane, and hindered that superb army from achieving the results it should long ago have reached. We shall have no more such mortifying spectacles as the "marching off in good order" of a certain corps commander at the time one of his fellow corps commanders became engaged with a superior force of the enemy at Bristoe, two or three months ago; shall be less exposed to such fatal delays as that of the commander of the Third corps, which on the occasion of the last advance baulked and brought to naught the boldest strategic conception of the campaign. I state this, knowing whereof I speak; for although the TIMES very properly defended Gen. French against the imputations of drunkenness charged against him, he was not the less greatly to blame for his inexcusable delay, and it will be found when Gen. Meade's report of this last advance comes to be published, that he places the *gravamen* of the failure to the account of that commander.

Of the present condition of the Army of the Potomac I have from Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Staff to the Commanding General, reports of the most encouraging character. In fact, in spirit, *morale*, discipline and patriotism that army was never in so fine a condition as now, and, contrasted with its hapless state this time last year, it would hardly be recognized as the same army. It looks with entire confidence to a glorious campaign in the Spring, and I am sure the whole country will unite in the aspiration that, after such untoward fortune in the past, that noble army may be given the recompense of justifying all we know and hope of it, by bringing the war to a close, in the destruction of the foremost army of the rebellion and the capture of its capital.

W. S.

REAL ESTATE.—Among the real estate advertised for sale by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., on the 20th of this month, is comprised the houses and lots, with stores, situated on Chatham-square, East Broadway, Catharine, Market, Grand, and Cannon streets, being all improved, and mostly on business thoroughfares. This is to close an estate, and will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

The Iowa Legislature.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Iowa Legislature, in joint session at Des Moines, yesterday, reelected Hon. James W. Grimes United States Senator by a vote of [illegible], six Democrats voting for Mr. Jaggens, of Dubuque.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The House Committee on Expenditures, which was authorized to investigate the New-York Custom-House frauds, sent subpoenas North on Saturday night, summoning HIRAM BARNEY and others to come to Washington and answer questions. It is said that soon after his arrival here, Mr. BARNEY will be seen by Mr. LINCOLN; also, that ABRAM WAKEMAN is indicated as Mr. BARNEY'S successor in office.

WORKING OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Eleven hundred citizens of Newbern, N. C., have availed themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and taken the oath and given the parole required by it.

POOR REBEL PROSPECTS ABROAD.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, writing to a friend here, says that the revolution in European sentiment, especially in England and France, in favor of the North, is astonishing. Since the victory of GRANT at Chattanooga and the success of BANKS in Texas, the transatlantic rebels have become thoroughly cowed, and unwillingly admit that the Confederacy is at its last gasp. American securities of all kinds are eagerly sought after, while the Confederate loan is gradually disappearing from the market.

HANDSOME PORTIONS OF PRIZE MONEYS.

Among the recent prize cases sent by the Navy Department to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, for the distribution of the prize money accruing to the captors, is that of the steamer *Kate Dale*, captured some months ago by the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*. This case was condemned in the prize court at Philadelphia in November last, and a decree of distribution entered about the 1st of January, decreeing that the *R. R. Cuyler* was the only vessel entitled to share in the said prize, and that the amount to be distributed was $355,790 12. Each seaman in this case will receive $712 77; first-class firemen, each, $1,137 [illegible]; second-class firemen, each, $987 94; coal-heavers, each, $712 77; landsmen, each, $478 10.

DESERTERS TO BE SHOT.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, privates ALBERT A. LACY, Company H, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, JAMES C. GRATTAN, Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, and private HENRY WOODING, Company D, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, convicted of the charge of desertion, will be shot to death with musketry, 48 hours after their sentences shall have been read to them, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M., at such place within the lines, near Portsmouth, Va., commanded by Brig.-Gen. GETTY, as shall be designated by that officer.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DISREGARDED.

Prominent Unionists in Kentucky complain by letter and loudly, to the Government here, that the jails of Kentucky are crammed with Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia slaves; that the jailors of the different counties in that State advertise for their masters to come forward, pay charges and take their property away, or the same will be sold "according to law," and that the Proclamation of Freedom to the slaves of rebels in arms in these three named States is utterly disregarded.

HOSPITAL DISCONTINUED.

By order of the Secretary of War, the hospital on Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, is discontinued.

ACTING-MASTER GREGORY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, inclosing a report from Acting Master GREGORY, commanding the brig *Perry*, from which it appears that three officers and twelve seamen of that vessel were captured on shore by the rebels on the 5th of December.

Acting Master GREGORY states that this untoward occurrence was the result of disobedience of his instructions by Acting Ensign WM. B. ARRANTS, who was at the time in command of a boat expedition from the *Perry*, and who was one of the officers captured. Mr. ARRANTS had been specially instructed to retain his men in the boats, with the exception of two or three, to be sent cautiously on shore, but chose to disregard these instructions, and land all but two of the crew of the first cutter, who were immediately surrounded by rebel cavalry and taken prisoners.

For this flagrant disobedience of orders, attended by such results, Acting Master WILLIAM B. ARRANTS is dismissed from the service. The Secretary of the Navy, in reviewing the case, says: "The Department has no wish to discourage enterprise or acts of daring, properly executed; but for a direct disobedience of orders, or for a senseless disregard of danger and of warning, without motive or purpose, and resulting in failure and public loss, no lenity can be manifested."

NEGRO ENLISTMENTS WANTED AT ONCE.

Maj.-Gen. PECK has ordered his Commissaries to sell stores to the families of white and black recruits within the Newbern District at cost, for the sake of promoting enlistments.

GEN. BUTLER AWAITING THE EXCHANGE.

Gen. BUTLER has sent to Richmond his new proposition for a cartel of prisoners. No reply has been made.

GAMBLING IN GOLD TO BE STOPPED.

A new bill will soon be introduced in the House to prevent gambling in gold by heavily taxing all dealings in it for a rise or fall.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT—EXEMPTIONS.

The members of both the Military Committees of Congress have received large numbers of letters, the writers volunteering suggestions or advice as to what should be the features of the amendatory Enrollment bill—many of these evidently desiring it should be so framed as to exempt themselves from the draft. The bill before the Senate will probably pass that body to-morrow, and be sent to the House for concurrence. It corrects some of the faults in, and its object is to render more efficient the operation of, the present law. The only persons specially exempted from the draft are the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of United States Courts, the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the Governors of States; and by implication such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for service, according to the prescribed army regulations. The two classes for enrollment and draft are merged into one, which is made to include persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years; credits to be given to cities, towns and wards, so as to equalize as far as possible the draft throughout each district. The commutation is increased to $400, those who pay it to be exempted from the present draft, but liable to be called upon in the next—in other words, they are in the condition of a reserved class. Drafted men may, if they prefer, be transferred to the navy, such transfer being credited to their respective localities. Alterations are made in the details of the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of $5 for preparing the necessary exemption papers. The bill has not yet been perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is still paralyzed from the effects of the accident with which he met while in the West. It is known that as early as Dec. 9 last he asked both from the President and the Secretary of War a court-martial or court of inquiry to examine the charges against him, and this has not been granted. Members of the Sanitary Commission also pressed such proceedings as a matter of justice to Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, in whose skill and administrative powers they expressed to the President their highest confidence. The charges, it is understood, are unlawful and fraudulent practices in the conduct of the Medical Bureau.

CONCERNING PENSIONS.

In response to a call from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions has furnished the following report of the condition of business in his office, under the act of July 14, 1862:

Whole number of applications to Jan. 1, 1864	81,281
Admitted to the same date	23,[illegible]
Rejected	3,127
Suspended for evidence required of claimants	20,009
Awaiting information from Departments	12,339
Returned by Adjutant General, December 31	1,457
Sent to Adjutant General, January 1	2,494
On Examiner's desk, not acted on	7,511
Total	81,281

From these estimates it will be seen that 28,[illegible] cases, (more than one-third of the whole number,) have been finally acted on. More than another third, (28,[illegible],) acted on so far as is properly within the power of the office, are delayed by the failure of claimants or their attorneys to supply essential omissions or necessary evidence in support of the same. These cases have cost the office much more labor than those finally disposed of. The whole number on the Examiner's desk unacted on, if properly prepared and the evidence complete, would be finally adjusted in less than one month.

FROM SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Gathering of Rebels at Point Pelee, Canada—Threatened Descent on Johnson's Island to Rescue Rebel Prisoners—Our Authorities Prepared for Them.

SANDUSKY, Sunday, Jan. 17.

One of W. S. PEARSON'S scouts have just returned from a thorough reconnoissance toward Point Pelee, Canada. He reports two or three thousand rebels at Point Pelee, preparatory to a dash upon Johnson's Island.

Gen. H. D. TERRY has everything in readiness to receive his expected visitors properly should they venture to cross the ice. Our veterans are anxious to indulge in the novelty of a skirmish on ice.

The strictest vigilance is maintained on the island, and several batteries are in position. Point Pelee is thirty miles from Johnson's Island. The scout who brings this information is said to be a most reliable man, he having sailed on Lake Erie for twenty years.

JOHN BROWN, a son of the old hero, who resides on Put-in Bay Island, has gone to Columbus, to induce the Government to furnish howitzers and small arms for the protection of its inhabitants. The long roll has been sounded quite often recently.

Col. BASSETT, of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania regiment, will relieve the present incompetent commander of Johnson Island to-morrow.

From the Mississippi.

A REFUGEE'S ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN DIXIE.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Forsyth*, from Memphis 14th, has arrived, with 196 bales of cotton; and the steamer *Lady Franklin*, with 730 bales, for Cincinnati.

A refugee from Richmond, who traveled via the Wilmington, Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Okolona, gives the Memphis *Bulletin* a long account of the condition of affairs in the Confederacy. He describes society in Richmond as terribly demoralized in all classes. There was a most extraordinary large number of rebel officers. There were said to be large numbers of Union men there. The same demoralization existed in Mobile.

A proposition had been made in the Rebel Congress to conscript negroes for soldiers, but it was vigorously opposed by the members from Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. LINCOLN'S Amnesty Proclamation caused much excitement among the people and soldiers, and it was feared that many would accept it, and abandon the rebel cause. It was believed that a large majority of the troops, if left to themselves, would lay down their arms and accept the terms proposed.

LEE'S army and LONGSTREET'S troops were estimated at 60,000 strong.

Bishop POLK commands the Department of the Mississippi, in place of Gen. JOHNSTON, whose assumption of the command of the army was very imposing, while their denunciation of BRAGG was bitter. BRAGG'S army is completely demoralized, and scattered throughout the country, and the men were deserting in large numbers. It is the intention of the rebel Government to concentrate all the forces possible at that point, check the advance of GRANT, and drive him back, if possible.

The number of rebel troops west of the Mississippi is estimated at 30,000.

Gen. S. D. LEE commands the cavalry, and has 17,000—5,000 of which are under FERGUSON, at Okolona, and 5,500 at Oxford.

Two regiments of Port Hudson prisoners have been declared exchanged, and supplied with arms. Gen. LEE'S headquarters are at Brandon, Miss. Immense quantities of corn were lying along the railroad on the Alabama line.

Sixty-two rebels were sent from Memphis on the 13th, to be exchanged for some of our men taken by FORREST.

Gen. SHERMAN has gone to Vicksburgh.

No change in the Memphis Cotton market.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Arrived, ship *Fairwind*, from Manilla.

Sailed, *Queen of the East*, for Callao.

The aggregate of the week's business is large, and satisfactory to jobbers. Large sales of sugar and syrups have greatly relieved importers.

The Western Pacific Railroad is complete to San Jose, fifty miles. Cars ran over the entire route to-day, taking 2,000 passengers from this city to participate in a grand railroad celebration tendered by the people of Santa Clara County.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Jan. 17—9 P. M.

The express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad due here to-day, met with an accident at Bridge No. 6, four miles east of Tyrone. The baggage, express and passenger cars were thrown off the track by the breaking of an axle of the tender, precipitating them into the creek below, a distance of thirty or forty feet. No lives were lost, but several were wounded. An extra train arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening with some of the injured.

Military Obsequies.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The funeral obsequies of the deceased members of the Tenth regiment, who died while in the service of the United States in the Southwest, took place to-day, and were very imposing. Among those participating in the ceremonies were the Governor and staff, the Twenty-fifth and Tenth regiments, the Invalid Corps, the Fire Department, and the Fifty-first regiment, Col. LEGENDRE, who have reënlisted and are on their way from the West to New-York to recruit.

The False Charge Against Gen. French.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, BRANDY STATION, Jan. 12, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have seen, in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*, an article in relation to the operations in the late advance to Mine Run, which is grossly unjust not only to you, but to the General commanding the Army of the Potomac. I do not recall the exact terms of the article in question, but it charged in substance that you were too much under the influence of liquor, during the battle of Locust Grove, to understand the position of affairs, and it purported to be based on a conversation had with Maj.-Gen. MEADE, while I am fully confident that no such conversation could have occurred. I nevertheless feel bound to place in your possession my emphatic testimony as to the utter falsity of the charge. I had ample opportunities of observing you during that engagement. I had been directed to support your advance, and joined you in person at the commencement of the action, and was with you for some time after its close. During all this time I saw nothing in your manner, or management of affairs, to give ground for the suspicion that you were in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. On the contrary, the dispositions made by you of your own troops, and of such of mine as were placed at your disposal, and your own personal bearing during the action, were such as to enable me to speak with absolute certainty on the subject of the accusation to which I have referred, and to pronounce it wantonly false in every particular.

I am, very truly,

JOHN SEDGWICK, Major-General.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, Commanding Third C.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. CHAS. H. BALDWIN, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, W. I., which port she left on the 1st inst., after an absence of upwards of a year.

She *Vanderbilt* left this port Jan. 16, 1863, for the purpose of cruising after the rebel privateers *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*. She first proceeded to Fayal; from thence cruised in the Western Ocean, and returned to Hampton Roads, where she left again in the early part of February for the West Indies, where she cruised for some time; thence to the Coast of Africa, Coast of Brazil, &c. She on one occasion arrived at one of the ports on the African coast just a few hours after the sailing of one of the privateers, all of whom appear to have been well posted as to the movements of the *Vanderbilt* by parties at their various stopping places. In October last the *Vanderbilt* captured the British bark *Saxon* at Cape Town, which vessel had on board the cargo of the bark *Conrad*, of Philadelphia, captured some time previously by the *Florida*. She also confiscated some 400 tons of coal, which had been left on one of the small islands on the African coast for the use of the privateers.

On the passage from St. Thomas to this port, and when near Nassau, sighted and gave chase to a steamer supposed to be a blockade-runner, who seeing the *Vanderbilt* in chase, immediately commenced throwing overboard her cargo. The *Vanderbilt* was compelled to give up the chase, in consequence of the bad state of her boilers; subsequently succeeded in picking up fifty-one bales of cotton, which had been thrown overboard by the steamer.

No deaths, or even a serious case of sickness, have occurred during the cruise.

The *Vanderbilt* came to this port for repairs to her boilers, machinery, &c., which are in a very bad condition. She lies at the Navy-yard. The following are her principal officers: Captain, C. H. Baldwin; First Lieutenant and Executive officer, J. D. Daniels; Chief Engineer, J. Germain; Acting Masters, A. N. Keith, C. E. Hawkins, S. Belden; Ensign, L. Wright.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 958, 1211, 1202, 1216, 707, 995, 1074, 651, 870, 182, 980, 541.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 23, 16 on Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 187, 129, 149, 169, 187, 195, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 3205, 3147, 1183, 1711, 1247, 3181½, 3139, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 323, 3283, 547, 1075, 3179, 2615, 359. *Part II.*—Nos. 215, 485, 2565, 3152, 3160, 3144, 409, 298, 1752, 634, 2958, 3102, 2584, 2504, 3146, 2940.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 260, 289, 209, 300, 89, 311, 148, 246, 259, 308, 209, 310, 159, 250, 390. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 94, 302, 303, 315, 326, 152, 256, 400, 18½, 268, 321, 322, 324.

Important Trade Mark Decision—American vs. European Watches.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 14.

American Watch Company vs. Th. Block & Bros.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a corporation engaged in manufacturing the American watch, at Waltham, near Boston, Mass., against the defendants, watch manufacturers in Switzerland, having an agency in this City. The celebrity attained by the American watch by reason of its superiority over all foreign watches in lowness of price and perfectness of time-keeping, has created a public demand which even the large resources of the factory have been unable promptly to supply. Hence an illicit manufacture has sprung up during the past year in England and on the continent, and large quantities of spurious watches, very inferior to the American watch, have been made there and, imported into this country, bearing the forged name of the American Watch Company, and also infringing their various trade marks. The general appearance of the watches which have pirated the plaintiff's trade mark, is well calculated to deceive the public and even dealers not familiar with the genuine article.

The plaintiff obtained a perpetual injunction, enjoining and restraining the defendants and their agents from using any of the plaintiff's trade marks, and especially from selling or offering for sale any watch movement not manufactured by the plaintiff, under the designation of "Wm. Ellery," (one of the plaintiff's trade marks,) or any colorable imitation of the same, and from using the words "Wm. Ellery" as a trade mark in any way, and from selling or offering for sale any watch movements whereon is engraved, stamped, pressed or in any manner made apparent the words "Wm. Ellery" or any colorable imitation thereof. Abbett & Fuller, counsel for plaintiff. Nathan Solomon for defendants.

American Watch Company vs. Charles Glatz.—The same judgment was rendered in this case, the watches sold by the defendant having the words Wm. Ellerby, (instead of Ellery), and leaving off the word "Mass." after "Boston." Similar suits are pending in the same Court between the plaintiff and various importers and watch dealers in this City.—*Evening Post.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent DRY PLASTER AND ALUM, FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES. (Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Severe Assault and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, Palmer's legs, also. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2, in hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW-YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purpose of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtasked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, loss of the limpid secretions flow off; the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in eczema, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is easily cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,

B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of B. T. BABBITT, in relation to the "Sanitary Fair," on the eighth page of this paper.

MARRIED.

FITZGERALD—ANNIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. Hughes, Rev. JAMES N. FITZGERALD, of the Newark Conference of the M. E. Church, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. J. D. Annin, and grand-daughter of the late Benjamin Mead, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BLACK.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, relict of the late John Black, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Secor, No. 71 Madison-place, Oak-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, LUCY ROWARD, daughter of Edward S. and Alice L. Bunker, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her grandfather, Alex. C. Bunker, Quincy-st., near Franklin-av., on Monday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURRIDGE.—Killed, at fire in Duane-st., on Saturday, Jan. 16, GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 M.

The active and honorary members of Empire Engine Co. No. 42 are requested to attend a special meeting, to be held at the house of the Exempt Engine Co., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HENRY ALONZO CRANE, son of David D. Crane, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROPSEY.—On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Jasper F. Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DEY.—At West End, Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES RICHARDS, youngest child of James R. and Charlotte M. Dey, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his father, at Hudson, N. J.

ELLIOTT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HORACE STANLEY, youngest son of Theodore C. and Martha Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Orange, N. J.

GILMOUR.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES ROSS, eldest son of the late James Gilmour, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Bell, No. 161 West 30th-st.

GREENMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Henry L. and Luis K. Greenman, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., second house west of Bedford-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 17, of croup, HARRY, infant son of A. J. F. and Ellie Hamilton, aged 10 months and 15 days.

HOLSMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, MILDRED, daughter of Daniel Holsman, in the 4th year of her age.

KNOX.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 15, WILLIAM B. KNOX, in the 63d year of his age.

KILPATRICK.—At West Point, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JUDSON BEAUMONT KILPATRICK, only child of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, aged 1 year, 7 months and 9 days.

MURRAY.—At No. 232 Bay-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, ALEXANDER T. MURRAY, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 15, SARAH G., daughter of Alpha and Hannah M. Phillips, aged 6 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing to connect with the boat which leaves New-York at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PLUME.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 70 Macdougal-st., Mrs. SUSAN PLUME, relict of the late Col. Jno. J. Plume, of Newark, N. J., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in this City, at the residence of Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 70 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Newark Cemetery.

SWANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, MARY ANN, wife of Edwin Swanton, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 5, I. O. of O. F., and of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, from her late residence, No. 61 Elliott-place, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at her late residence, No. 89 Willow-st., Miss LUCY SPEIR, daughter of the late Hugh Speir, of Newburgh, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL SUYDAM, son of Henry Suydam, Sr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

SEAMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, LYDIA SEAMAN, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Second day afternoon, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James C. Haviland, No. 72 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SAUL.—On Saturday, at 10 A. M., GEORGE SAUL, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Washington Heights, on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. VAN BUREN, in the 17th year of his age.

At a meeting of his classmates at Phillips' Exeter Academy, New-Hampshire, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved classmate and companion, WM. A. VAN BUREN;

Resolved, That while bowing in humble resignation to His supreme will, we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow for his untimely death.

Resolved, While recalling his endearing traits of character, for which he will be ever kindly remembered by us, we wish to express our deepest sympathy with his afflicted family.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the *Exeter News Letter* and in the *New-York Times*, and a copy of each transmitted to his parents.

Committee for Class—W. W. RICHARDS, FRED. G. IRELAND, FRED. C. HALSEY.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, ROBERT, only son of Ann Augusta Wilson, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 179 Henry-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—JAN. 16, 1864.
15, 48, 43, 64, 54, 28, 9, 16, 50, 70, 19, 8, 74.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—JAN. 16, 1864.
10, 18, 5, 57, 1, 75, 20, 58, 26, 64, 51, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 27—JAN. 16, 1864.
68, 38, 66, 48, 45, 27, 20, 16, 76, 24, 44, 64, 32.

CLASS 28—JAN. 16, 1864.
63, 19, 31, 54, 39, 70, 58, 4, 22, 55, 43, 57.

T. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 815 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 125th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 439 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 366 2d-st.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her organ, great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 39 [illegible]

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by constant soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. [illegible]

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 815 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$373,908 39
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		3,305,397 [illegible]
Total Marine Premiums		$3,679,301 [illegible]
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,[illegible]	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchanges, &c.		236,733 43—3,978,[illegible]
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	1,[illegible]	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	109,[illegible]	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,[illegible]	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	323,313 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,[illegible]	
Accrued interest to be received	13,[illegible]	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	379,[illegible]	
Loans on demand	436,[illegible]	
Bills receivable	1,579,777 [illegible]	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1860, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1860 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN E. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN,

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken by London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all ports of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW physiological truths as they are, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at these cities respectively.

These branches apply them, most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

Dec. 28, 1863.

"SANITARY FAIR."

From this date, (Jan. 18, 1864,) until the close of the great Fairs to be held in New-York and Brooklyn, I will give to one of the above Fairs as follows, viz: One box (100 lbs.) of my best Soap for every ten boxes (of 100 lbs. each) sold to families. Price, 10½c. per lb., or $10 50 per box of 100 lbs.

Every one may thus do something in this great and glorious work of sustaining and comforting our sick and wounded soldiers. Send your orders to my office, No. 70 Washington-st., giving name and residence, and the Soap will be delivered to your residence in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City, free of express charges—you paying $10 50 on delivery of the soap. When you order, mention that you do so after reading this notice, and I will credit ten lbs. soap to one of the above Fairs—thus making 100 lbs. (or one box) for every ten boxes sold as above.

Orders received from Brooklyn and Long Island will be entered as donating one box in ten to the Brooklyn Fair. All others to the New-York Fair.

Persons ordering who do not live in either of the above named four cities will send me $10 50 by mail, and I will deliver the Soap, free of carriage, on board such steamboat or railroad as they may direct. B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE, No. 360 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$677
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. B., Box No. 131 Times Office.

100,000 PERSONS WILL SEE THE GREAT MORAL ELEPHANT, SPLENDIDLY AND GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED, SHOWING ALL HIS GRAND AND PECULIAR PECULIARITIES AND EVOLUTIONS UNDER THE GRAND MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES, WITH OTHER INTERESTING AND LIVE SUBJECTS, AND MUCH VALUABLE AND SPICY READING MATTER IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS NOW READY. PRICE 8 CENTS.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ALL THE PEOPLE SHOULD SEE THE CAR-CROWDING NUISANCE TO CRUSHEM DIRECT, WITH MANY OTHER EXCITING, TRUTHFUL AND LIFE-LIKE ILLUSTRATIONS, AND MUCH VALUABLE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER IN THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. NOW READY.

ENGLISH SOLES AND HAUNCH OF mutton for dinner on Monday, jugged hare on Tuesday. For sale English mutton, hares, filberts, Yarmouth bloaters, Finnan haddocks, Lochfine herrings, Glasgow beef hams, Scotch oatmeal, English soles, pickles, marmalade, potted meats, anchovies, bloater paste, &c. RICHARDSON, agent, 66 Maiden-lane, corner William.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FIVE, AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Gov't Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863 ... $[illegible]
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive ... [illegible]
Total amount of marine premiums ... $[illegible]

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above ... $[illegible]
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period ... 411,264 49
Return premiums ... [illegible]

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank ... $[illegible]
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks ... [illegible]
Loans on stocks, drawing interest ... [illegible]
Premium notes and bills receivable ... [illegible]
Subscription notes in advance of premiums ... [illegible]
Scrip of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 33,777 31
Total assets ... $1,[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. 10, 1856, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to ... $1,[illegible]
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 ... 223,[illegible]
Total profits for nine years ... $1,[illegible]
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash ... [illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ... $[illegible]

By order of the Board,
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. H. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,
C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.,
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.,
C. MADDEN,
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.,
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer,
S. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.,
WILLIAM LECONEY,
A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.,
JEHIAL READ,
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow,
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr,
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.,
H. L. ATHERTON,
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.,
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.,
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ... £500,000. Reserved fund ... £100,000.
Head Office, No. 65 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Mauritius, Manila, Batavia, Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

ELECTION NOTICE.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

The election for Directors of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, capital Five Millions of dollars, will be held at the rooms of the Bank, No. [illegible] Pine-st., second floor, on MONDAY, 18th inst. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
DAVID DOWS,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, and the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 125 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, [illegible]

[illegible] PER CENT. [illegible] Legal Tender Notes [illegible] sold by [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Jan. [illegible], 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 400,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 11, 1864.
GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICHET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. [illegible] Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GORFF, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE F. STONE,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:
GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN P. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 21 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.
CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.
J. E. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 110 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 422 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 15, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES K. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry D. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interests under the said mortgage.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Brooklyn property.
Apply to
HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

[illegible] BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 10 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst.

The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO., NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 22d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on the 15th instant.

Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant; all free from Government tax.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,349 15
ASSETS	284,349 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
Secretaries.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, January 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.
GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 284 PEARL-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 2 50-100 per share (10 per cent.) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 18th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 19th January. By order of the Board.
JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent. (1½) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4) free of Government tax, payable on the 18th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER N. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES E. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854.—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 3 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $[illegible].

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. E. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 18th instant, in accordance with provisions of the by-laws.

Also an extra dividend, at the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1853.
OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$300,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$275,789
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors	224,219

WITH A SURPLUS,
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, President.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON ... Pres. Central R., N. J.
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN ... late President Fulton Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT ... Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS ... Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK ... Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY ... Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN ... President Hudson River R. R.
ISAAC COTHEAL ... No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF ... David Wagstaff & Co.
HENRY A. HOWE ... Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK ... Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr. ... James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL ... No. 49 Water-st.
WILLIAM WATT ... Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON ... Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE ... J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY ... Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR ... No. 47 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON ... No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr. ... Theo. Polhemus, Jr., & Co.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.
Cash Capital ... $300,000
Surplus over ... $200,000. Assets over ... $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 60 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN P. CURRY, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 161 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessments include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington-avenue to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provided that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

Boards for the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers are in session at New-York, Washington and Cincinnati.

Application for permission to appear before them should be made in writing to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be accompanied by evidence of regular graduation and good moral character.

Surgeons of the Volunteer Staff are promoted from the grade of Assistant Surgeon, and are selected for merit only.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) JANUARY 18,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Bank of Commerce	$100	16 [illegible] Exchange Bk.	$100
100 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	100	100 B'lyn & Coney I. R. R.	100
50 Second-av. R. R.	100	100 N. Y. Con. Stage Co.	[illegible]
20 N. World Fire Ins.	100	50 Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]
40 Williamsb'gh City In.	50	40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	25
50 Neptune Ins. Co.	100	20 Commonw'h Fire Ins.	100
19 Pacific Fire Ins.	25	10 Commercial Fire In.	50
30 Irving Bank	50	40 Fulton Fire Ins.	30
10 Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	50	500 Montana Mining Co.	5
100 Fireman's Fund Ins.	10		

$2,000 N. Y. and New-Haven R. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Lawrence Co. Coal and Oil Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury notes.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 52 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the date stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) By order of F. Coddington, Esq., Executor of [illegible], deceased.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 314 Washington-street, west side, between Duane and Jay sts. House 20 by about 46 feet; lot 20 by 80 feet. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 108 Wall-st., without regard to weather,

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.

4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 30x44.

Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JAN. 22,

at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., a valuable collection of pictures by old masters, comprising about 200 specimens. Full particulars will be found in the catalogues. They will be on exhibition two days before sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange—

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 18 South-st., northwest corner of Broad-st., being 23 feet 2 inches front and rear, 83 feet 5 inches on Broad-st., and 82 feet 2 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

Also, the lot of ground, with the four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 23 feet front and rear, 82 feet 2 inches on one side and 81 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $[illegible], having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 20 South-st., Jacob R. Hoyt, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. [illegible] South-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had, with a private family, having a large well-furnished room, with large closet attached; gas, bath, &c. Situation convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,436 New-York Post-office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH HIS daughter wishes for board and residence in a respectable family, in a genteel and central part of the city. Address "ARTH," Box No. 166 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES. [illegible] the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world. N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine. Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Kerby & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, [illegible]; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet.—DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Fee man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,300 New-York Post-office.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 33 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his [illegible] enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated by the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment [illegible] of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may [illegible] strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, [illegible] by secret habit, effectually cured. [illegible] who have been misled by [illegible] advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the [illegible] of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks from whatever cause arising. *Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.* PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SKIN DISEASES CURED—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. SAYLOR, No. [illegible]-st., four doors below 22d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. From No. 663 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. He has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. [illegible] consult the doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

COAL.

FOR SALE—HOUSE CANNEL, [illegible] ex ships [illegible], now unloading for a few days at foot of [illegible], North River, in lots to suit, by LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 637 6th-av. and No. 3 Hanover-st.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 56 Broadway. Offer the following brown-stone-front HOUSES and LOTS for sale: Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.; Lexington-av., near 30th-st.; Madison-av., near 39th-st.; Livingston-pl., cor. 15th-st.; W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.; W. 15th-st., near 8th-av.; W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.; W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.; W. 38th-st., near 6th-av.; W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.; W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.; W. 47th-st., near 5th-av. Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations. Also, [illegible] property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Dispensary, Canal and Spring sts. Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs. Also, several very desirable plots of lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

LOTS FOR SALE.

For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 34th and 35th streets, in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building. The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY, President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 43d-st., or JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., or THOMAS CRANE, No. 348 Madison-st.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. *Terms easy. Apply to* EDWARD GREENE, Executor, No. 321 West-st.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES. —HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WALKER AND ELM STS.—The plot of land situated on the southeast corner of Walker and Elm sts., together with the substantially built brick stores and dwellings thereon, known as Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Elm-st., and No. 101 Walker-st., being 69 feet 8 inches on Elm-st., and 76 feet 3 in. on Walker-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $15,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables; prices from $40,000 to $100,000. S. EDDY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, TO EXCHANGE A three story and attic house and lot in Waverley place, near 6th-av., that cost $12,000, for desirable lots near Central Park, say from 80th to 115th sts., call on P. G. WEAVER, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. A very desirable location for a New Mission Church and school. Apply at No. 329 Lexington-av.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. No more desirable location can be found for a new Mission Church and School. Apply to No. 329 Lexington-av.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 10 Nassau-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in excellent order, No. 9 East 27th-st. House, 18x55; lot, 18x98.9. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 25x110. House 25x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 83 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 21 East Broadway, near Chatham-square, at a bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-avenue, above 39th-st., at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 62 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Canner and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green, is offered for sale in one parcel, without restrictions. Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side, warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $18,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., 55 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; a fine modern house, spacious and well arranged; 30 acres of good land; convenient out-houses; fruit and shade trees in abundance; location healthy and delightful; price low; terms easy. Inquire of A. E. TWEEDY & CO., No. 93 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the desirable dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, [illegible] Possession can be had at once. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT VALENTINE'S HILL, NORTH Yonkers, a beautiful country seat—house and buildings, elegant and substantial, 24 acres of land, water, furnace, tiled hall and painted, bow-windows in library, cellar flagged. Price, $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—Of 60 acres, with a fine building lot, adjacent *to New-Jersey Railroad and Trenton Turnpike and lands of William Dunham, and estate of James C. Van Dyke*, within two miles of the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., to be sold together or in three parcels. If not sold, the premises will be offered at vendue, at the City Hotel, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Inquire of WILLIAM H. LEUPP, No. [illegible] Albany-st., New-Brunswick, or of ELIZABETH M. EVANS, ISABELLA J. EVANS. NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 12, 1864.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL FARM, of from 15 to 25 acres, in the vicinity of South Orange, N. J., price not over $7,500. The buildings must be modern, and in first rate order. Must be fruit on the place, and location pleasant. Any one who has such a farm to sell will drop a line, giving full description, to Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 93 acres, with two dwellings and out-buildings, near Princeton Depot, N. J.; will exchange for property in Union, Essex or Morris Counties, N. J. For particulars address H. MOUNT, Esq., Princeton, N. J., or S. K. THOMAS, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FRUIT FARM OF 34 acres, 30 miles from New-York; excellent buildings, fine vineyard, abundance of apples, pears, cherries, strawberries and other fruits; price low, or would exchange for a small house in this City. E. A. BUNCE, No. 3 City Hall-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS, MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Envelope Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	3,878	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years. They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates: First Cabin .... $[illegible]; Steerage .... $[illegible]; Payable in Currency. Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday .... Jan. 23
ETNA .... Saturday .... Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday .... Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COUPERNAY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York. To be followed by the

EVENING STAR .... Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR .... Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR .... Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR .... Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR .... Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA. M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, via Panama Railroad. The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,600 tons, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon. The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 1st of February. MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent. No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. [illegible] Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE. Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West. This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge. H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent. T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains [illegible] Express, 7 and 10 A. M. [illegible] 3:15 and 5 P. M. [illegible] 5:25 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with [illegible] sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M. On SUNDAYS, at 5:25 P. M., from 30th-st. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M. Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. *For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 9:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.* A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations. 4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh. 6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:30 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 9:30 A. M. The 8:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 121 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays. Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M. BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood. Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1864. CHANGE. CHANGE. CHANGE. MR. FRANK DREW will make his first appearance as MAZEPPA, alias CASSIMIR, A CHILD OF MYSTERY, in the extravagant extravaganza, founded (in very little) on a rather celebrated poem, and a great deal on a noted equestrian drama, entitled MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE. Produced with NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, and in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear as OLINSKA, THE PEARL OF POLAND.

The performance every evening will commence with the highly successful and original comedy, in two acts, received every night with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, entitled A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

Mr. Bagshot, a commercial gent .... Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mr. Jipthorpe, a married gent .... Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Flitter, a clerk in the War Office .... Mr. G. Becks
Mr. Piper, a pianoforte tuner .... Mr. J. Owens
Bellamy Brownjohn .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Emily, Jipthorpe's wife .... Mrs. Sloan
Lucy, Jipthorp's daughter .... Miss De Lacey
Susan .... Miss J. Walters
Arabella Fitz Kensington .... Miss Harris

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTY-NINTH NIGHT of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, and Tom Taylor's great drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. The most brilliant engagement on record. MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT will be presented THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, which has achieved THE GREATEST TRIUMPH of any piece presented on the New-York stage. Doors open at ¼ to 7. Commences 7¼. Terminates 10¼.

A CARD. The management desires respectfully to announce, that owing to the impossibility of accommodating the vast crowds that nightly gather to witness this the most beautiful and touching drama of our time, SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED EARLY. The box book is open for a week in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN. Hyatt Frost .... Manager. Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY, Between Spring and Prince sts. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. The Menagerie is now in its TENTH WEEK. Although costing the proprietors nearly $120,000, (the largest 25-cent show in the world,) HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated. A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent. INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT are harmoniously blended in one. It is an ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT, where youths may receive proper instruction in the GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY. Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one. The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants. STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS, 199 AND 201 BOWERY. PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, when a splendid bill will be offered, introducing THE SHERWOOD FAMILY in their several daring acts of EQUESTRIANISM, and numerous other attractions. Doors open at 2 and 7. Commence at 2½ and 7½. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NIBLO'S SALOON. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1864. GRAND CONCERT, and first appearance of Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN, assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor, HENRY APPY, Violinist, EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS CARNIVAL, On the FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND, On THURSDAY, Jan. 21. Full particulars in future advertisements.

SKATING. Instruction and practicing on rollers, so as to be able to skate on ice, at the SKATING GALLERY of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., extending to Broadway, corner of 22d-st., daily and evenings till 9 o'clock.

SINGING, RECITATIONS AND DIALOGUES.—The Anniversary Exercises of the Baptist Mariners' Sabbath School will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING next, Jan. 21, 1864, at the Temple, corner Oliver and Henry sts., commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Fourteen miles from New-York, At Riverdale, on the Hudson. Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A. Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. Can always find good situations in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen, and practical book-keepers.

AT PAINE'S, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING and arithmetic are specialties taught, and ample provisions are made for instructing foreigners in spelling and other English branches, each being entitled to a *strictly private room, at No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283* Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address, the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ACCOMplished artist gentleman—first-class vocalist—who can give good references. Address "CANTO," Station A, Spring-st. Post-office.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address O. R. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, who is studying Theology, would be glad to devote two hours in the morning to preparing a young man for College, or in imparting general instruction to a class in the usual collegiate or school studies. Address STUDENT, Box No. 933 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A DAILY OR OCCASIONAL ENgagement by a well experienced German lady. She teaches the English in all its branches, with German, French and music. Address EDUCATION, Station A Post-office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK of TOM TAYLOR'S SPLENDID DRAMA, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, the best Drama ever put upon the American stage for years. It is full of interest, RICH IN AMUSEMENT, HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE AND MORAL. It illustrates the FOLLY OF TAMPERING WITH VICE; THE EVILS OF BAD COMPANY; the terrible consequences of Rum Drinking, and other kindred habits, beside exhibiting THE IMPORTANCE OF CHARITY, THE DEEP AND ABIDING LOVE OF WOMAN, and the final TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE AND INTEGRITY, lessons which are enforced by living examples, and irresistibly impressed upon the memory. It is produced here in the highest perfection of Dramatic Art. The *Evening Post* says of it:—"Mr. Barnum's company plays it as well as it can be played by any theatre in the City," that "all the characters are represented quite as well as on far more pretentious boards. The scenery is also good, and the entire play is the best really dramatic success in the annals of the old Museum." Notwithstanding the immense popularity of this piece, IT WILL BE REMOVED after this week, to give place to OTHER DRAMATIC NOVELTIES, which have been long in course of preparation. During this week it will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Just engaged, at great expense, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, just arrived from Europe, where he has created the wildest excitement by his performance on THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE, one of wood and two of tin, making the most beautiful as well as novel music. He will appear at each performance. To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS! THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS! THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT, THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT, eight feet four inches high. Weighs 463 Pounds. ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, GIANT GIRL, aged 17 years, yet eight feet, one inch high! THE GIANT BOY, THE GIANT BOY, 18 years old, and full eight feet high. THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS ever beheld by mortal eyes. In contrast with them are TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen on the face of the globe. A MERE MOLEHILL OF HUMANITY, THE LILIPUTIAN KING, 14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs. GEN. GRANT, Jr., 12 years old, and only 29 inches high. ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR, the most extraordinary phenomena in nature. KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE, consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS, producing music equal to a full orchestra. THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES. THE MONSTER SERPENTS. GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY. DOORS OPEN AT 7¼ O'CLOCK. OVERTURE COMMENCES AT 7¾. CURTAIN RISES AT ITS CONCLUSION.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes. First time this season, Garrick & Colman's standard Comedy, the CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby .... Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling .... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville .... Mr. Daily
Canton .... Mr. John Sefton
Brush .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling .... Mrs. Hoey
Betty .... Miss Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg .... Mrs. Vernon
Fanny .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Trusty .... Miss Carman
Chambermaid .... Miss Green

TUESDAY—Seventy-ninth night, ROSEDALE. WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE. THURSDAY—Eightieth night, ROSEDALE. FRIDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. SATURDAY—Eighty-first night, ROSEDALE. Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE LOVE CHASE, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, and OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GERMAN OPERA. LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCE. MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864. BENEFIT OF HERR STEINECKE. TANNHAUSER. Grand opera in three acts, by R. Wagner, with the following cast: MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FRIEDERICI, MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HIMMER, HERR HABELMANN, HERR STEINECKE, HERR HERMANNS, HERR GRAFF. Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses. The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus. Conductor .... CARL BERGMANN. Prices as usual. The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Season and Complimentary tickets will not be admitted to-night.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY, Jan. 18. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in the role of CARDINAL WOLSEY, in Shakespeare's KING HENRY VIII, Supported by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, MR. JOHN DYOTT, AND A TALENTED COMPANY. TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, BENEFIT and POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE of EDWIN BOOTH. On which occasion, a SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDY.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 Broadway. L. B. LENT .... Manager. ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, introducing NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS almost every performance. THE MOST VARIED PROGRAMME ever offered in New-York, introducing the world-renowned Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE. And the entire Mammoth Troupe will be presented BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL. (Late Christy's.) No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE. A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, *comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic* MIRROR OF THE REBELLION. A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS. GRAND OPENING THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 18. For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents. National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND. Season tickets for a gentleman .... $[illegible]. Season tickets for ladies .... [illegible]. Season tickets for boys under [illegible] years .... [illegible]. For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN. GEORGE W. CURTIS will lecture in Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The Way of Peace. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the usual places.

"RISE AND FALL OF REPUBLICS."—R. F. BRIDGES, Esq., in compliance with the unanimous request of the audience, will repeat his lecture on the above subject for the Sanitary Commission, at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A Special Meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of George W. Bustiano, late a member of Engine Co. No. 42, who was killed in the discharge of his duty at the fire in Duane-st., on the night of Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864. By order of JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer. ANDREW HOLLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children will be held at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. M. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

CAST IRON PIPES.—A QUANTITY OF NEW first-class iron, water and gas pipes, 24, 30 and 36 inches diameter, and of 12 feet length; also, branches of all sizes, will be sold at considerable reduction from the manufacturers' prices. Apply to C. ZOLLIKOFFER, [illegible]-st., corner of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾. Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 18, 1864, THE NEW IRISH DRAMA, written by CHAS. GAYLER, expressly for MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. The Coonie Soogah, or the Jolly Peddler, a legitimate triumph and a success without precedent in the annals of Dramatic History. Pronounced by houses crammed from parquette to ceiling, to be the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, by Hilliard, Mander and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by E. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth. MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Gratton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. E. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.

Synopsis of New Scenery: A Room in the House of Mrs. O'Gorman—Mander. Sea Gull Rock, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard. Grand Hall in Berrysford Castle—Mander. The Chimney Tops, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard. The Giant's Gateway, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard. The Care Taker's Hut—Mander. The Ladies' Chair, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard. The Cascade and Devil's Basin, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard. A Room in the House of Squire Maitland—Mander. The Giant's Marbles, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard. *Basaltic Cavern, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.* Avenue to Berrysford Castle, moonlight—Mander. Drawing Room in Berrysford Castle. SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON. MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES. THE LAST ESSAY OF THE COURSE, "MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER," A TALE OF SHODDY. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Tickets to be had at all the music and bookstores. NOTICE.—In order to obviate the crowding which occurred on the first delivery of this, one of the best of Mr. De Cordova's essays, chairs will be provided in case of necessity.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY. EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK, THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY. The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies. EIGHTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON, or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE," IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES, THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX. BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME, and other MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PICTURES. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. R. McKEON, Manager.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN. Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison. Stage Manager .... Mr. R. A. Baker. IMMENSE SUCCESS of the HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, FIRST NIGHT of the Grand Opera of MARITANA.

Maritana .... Mme. COMTE BORCHARD
Lazarillo .... Miss MYERS
Don Cæsar de Bazan .... Mr. W. CASTLE
Don Jose de Santarem .... Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL

With a full Chorus. Conductor .... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. Opera nights in Brooklyn: MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 22. Opera nights in New-York: TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 19th and 21st. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers. Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON. Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required in a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 88 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. WAREROOMS No. 753 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Second and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same; a large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE.—Elegantly finished, with full round corners, scolloped bottom, fluted legs, carved lyre of mechanism, double mouldings with serpentine artistic finish front; has full iron plate, over-strung bass, easy touch, and full rich tone; made by celebrated City makers, with full warrantee; is nearly new, and is without spot or blemish; can be fully tested, and will be sold a bargain if applied for in three days. Apply at the residence, No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace Park, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $150 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Pratt and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—Magnificent full Grand Concert Pianoforte, cost $[illegible], [illegible] modern improvements, rosewood, carved case, [illegible] from [illegible]. Apply at the residence, No. [illegible] Gramercy [illegible].

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Melodeons [illegible] and $120; with pedals, $175 to $250. S. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 139 and 143 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years. J. S. DAVIES, No. [illegible] Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 786 Broadway.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., [illegible], Sunday, over Park Bank.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$365,608 IN SPECIE.

No More Fighting Between Colombia and Ecuador.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall Jan. 8, arrived at this port at an early hour on Sunday morning. She brings highly interesting accounts of a frightful catastrophe at Santiago, Chili, connected with the burning of a Catholic Church, resulting in the loss of twenty-five hundred lives. Following is the *Ariel's* specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Ralf Martin	[illegible]
Order	$65,130	Prot. Probst & Co.	6,110
Jennings & Brewster	15,000	Total	[illegible]
J. B. Newton & Co.	20,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Cohen & Co.	17,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ed. Patrick	[illegible]	A. B. [illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marcus C. Hawley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Rich & Bro.	[illegible]	Wm. Penny	[illegible]
Hooker & Co.	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	[illegible]	From San Francisco	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]		
S. F. Meyer	[illegible]	Grand total	$365,608

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Unsuccessful Conspiracy—Gen. Mosquera—No Fighting since the Defeat of Flores—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

We have news from Bogota, the capital, to the 20th ult. It appears that the Conservative conspirators, foiled by MOSQUERA, and who made Guayaquil their headquarters, had plotted on a more extensive scale than was generally supposed. It was known that they had arranged a rising of their party in Tuquerres and Pasto, in the State of Cauca, simultaneous with the invasion of those provinces by Gen. FLORES, but now we find that the plot had ramifications throughout the Republic. In the rich and populous State of Antioquia, on the 7th ult., simultaneous pronunciamientos were made in small towns against the Government of the Provincial President, Gen. [illegible]. About the [illegible], the leaders had collected nearly 4,000 badly armed and unarmed persons together, near the town of Antioquia, where they were attacked by a small body of State troops, and after skirmishing and fighting for two hours, the rebels were dispersed. In the States of Santander and Boyaca similar movements, but on a smaller scale, had been made, and martial law had in consequence been proclaimed. Troops from Carthagena left, under command of Gen. NIETO, on the 1st January, for [illegible] to assist in quieting the country. Señor [illegible], who is Acting President in the absence of Gen. MOSQUERA, writes that these movements will give the Government but little trouble, as their success depended upon the defeat of MOSQUERA by FLORES, and that in Antioquia the people had already mostly returned to their homes. In Medellin, the capital of the State, the Conservatives not only refused to join the conspirators, but most of them has openly given in their adhesion to Gen. MOSQUERA and the Liberals.

It is thought by many that the election of Señor MURILLO, now Minister in Washington, as President of Colombia, will be set aside by the Congress now in session at Bogota, on the ground that he was illegally elected by the State Legislatures, instead of being elected by the people, and that General MOSQUERA will be continued as Provisional President for another year.

I have seen a letter to a gentleman in Panama, dated at Guayaquil, Dec. 29, which came by way of Pasto, Peru, and which says that no engagement had taken place between the troops of Colombia and Ecuador since the battle of Dec. 6, on the Carchi frontier of Ecuador. This letter also gives the intelligence that the Ecuadorian naval force of 800 men, who took our port of Tumaco by surprise, abandoned it as soon as they knew of the defeat of FLORES at Cuaspud, and embarked in their schooners and launches for Los Esmeraldas, in Ecuador.

It is more than probable that General MOSQUERA is now in Quito, and that the war is ended. About the middle of December, in the village of San Vincente, near the river Chota, in Ecuador, he received Señor QUIROS, who was sent from Ibarra by Gen. FLORES to treat with him. An armistice was agreed upon, and Gen. MOSQUERA named Señor ANTONIO GONZALEZ CARAZA, on his part, to go to Ibarra, to make definite arrangements of peace. It is pretty well understood that MOSQUERA will accept nothing less than the incorporation of Ecuador as a portion of Colombia, and it is not at all unlikely that General FLORES will throw President GARCIA MORENO overboard, and agree to MOSQUERA's demands.

An officer of Gen. FLORES gives the number of Colombians who fought at Cuaspud at only 2,000, while FLORES had 5,000 men. Of the Ecuadorian force not more than one quarter escaped. Two thousand of them were taken prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides was only 800 men. MOSQUERA forced his troops to respect private property, sent to FLORES all the baggage of the latter that he had captured, expresses deep anxiety on account of the wounds he had received, and set free all his prisoners, but not until they had given their parole not to fight again in this war. He also made them sign a petition for the reestablishment of the old Republic of Colombia.

Col. DAVALOS, of the Ecuadorian army, who was supposed to be with Gen. ERASO in the rear of MOSQUERA, had surrendered his 500 cavalry to the latter. It is also reported, but not certain, that Gen. ERASO, with his 1,000 men, had asked mercy from MOSQUERA.

A great deal of correspondence had been captured by MOSQUERA's forces, showing that a very extensive plot existed for the overthrow of the present Colombian administration, and many arrests of prominent persons will follow. At Carthagena, Gen. NIETO had opened the Panama correspondence for the purpose of entrapping the Conservatives.

MOSQUERA's generous conduct to his enemies on the Ecuadorian frontier had made him many friends in Ecuador, and destroyed much of the bitter feeling that previously existed against him. The Ecuadorian Government was without men or money. MOSQUERA had demanded an appropriation from the Congress of Bogota of $700,000 on account of the Ecuadorian war. [illegible] in Callao, Lima, and Paita it was apprehended that MOSQUERA would next try his hand on Peru, after settling the business of Ecuador. It is probable, however, that Venezuela will next feel his iron hand.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Sisia troops—small in number—who sailed from Panama a month since, to join MOSQUERA's forces in Cauca, returned last week, not having been able to get into Tumaco on account of its being occupied at that time by the Ecuadorians.

Gen. SANTA CORONEL, at present Provisional Governor of the State of Panama, is a candidate for Governor at the next election.

The small-pox has almost entirely disappeared from Panama.

Our ice-house is closed, Mr. [illegible], the proprietor, finding it a losing business to pay $150 a month taxes for his business. Several other houses which have done a considerable trade have closed for the same cause.

The passengers who left New-York on the *Illinois* on Dec. 23, left the island of Taboga, in this bay, last evening on the connecting steamship *America*. The *America* received some injury in her bows by striking on rocks in a small harbor she made in a storm in the Straits of Magellan.

Dr. WINSLOW, of Boston, U. S. Consul to Paita, Peru, goes home to-day from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, which left San Francisco on the 23d ult. with passengers for New-York to connect here with the *Illinois*, is expected here to-morrow morning.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and H. B. Majesty's ship *Bacchante* are still in port.

The Panama Railroad Co.'s steamship *Salvador*, from Central American ports, is expected this evening.

The steamer *Ariel* will take out from Aspinwall today the United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, for New-York. The *Falmouth* was sold at Aspinwall [illegible]

[illegible]

There is no marked change in the Valparaiso market since [illegible] [illegible] Europe. Freights were transacted [illegible] vessels were in demand. British bark *Cosmopolite*, takes wool from Tocho and ores from Chañaral to New-York at [illegible]. American ship [illegible] charters for guano from the Chinchas to Cork for orders at £3 10s. To Europe from coast ports, freights range from £3 10s. to £4 5s. Exchange on London 60 and 90 days, 43½ to 44 pence per dollar. Flour is held at $2 68 to $3. Barley, new crop, is contracted for at 60 the fanega. Sales of copper at $16 12. Good lumber in demand.

The Pacific Navigation Company's fine steamship *Chili*, for the route between Valparaiso and Panama, arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th December, in 51 days and 18 hours from Liverpool.

There is no news from Peru, Bolivia or the Argentine Confederation, worthy of note.

AMUSEMENTS.

A positive novelty is offered to-night at the Academy of Music. This is RICHARD WAGNER's much-talked-of opera of the "Tannhauser." The following is a synopsis of the plot:

First Act.—*Tannhauser*, a celebrated singer of the eleventh century, is discovered in the Cave of Venus, living in the enjoyment of an impure love with the goddess *Venus*. Wearying of it, he longs for the earth, and entreats *Venus* to fulfill his desire. She does so on the condition that he will sing only of love, as enjoyed with her. The scene changes to the castle of Wartburg, where the *Prince Regent*, who is just on a hunting tour, in company with his friends, recognizes *Tannhauser*, and invites him to join the Prize Festival at the Wartburg.

Second Act.—*Tannhauser* enters and greets the *Prince Regent* and his niece *Elizabeth*, who is already secretly in love with him. Shortly after the invited Princes and guests arrive, for the singing festival, where *Tannhauser* hopes to be the victor. Instead of singing songs of true love, he sings of the enjoyments with *Venus*, which he had himself at the cave of that goddess, and consequently he is banished by the *Prince Regent*. *Elizabeth* interferes, and begs that *Tannhauser* may be allowed to join the Pilgrims, who are on their way to Rome, to get absolution of their sins from the Pope.

Third Act.—Return of the Pilgrims from Rome, *Elizabeth* seeking in vain amongst them for *Tannhauser*. Not seeing him, she dies, broken-hearted. Soon after, *Tannhauser* arrives, and, seeing *Wolfram*, reveals to him his hardships on his travel from Rome, and that the Pope would not listen to a pardon. He looks for the Cave of Venus, to return there, but *Wolfram* tells him not to go, and explains the silent love of *Elizabeth*, who is just borne to the grave. *Tannhauser*, upon seeing the body of his beloved, dies, uttering the words, "Holy *Elizabeth*, pray for me!"

In the performance of this opera, all the artists of Mr. ANSCHUTZ's troupe will take part. The orchestra has been increased, and under the able baton of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, will interpret the instrumental part with brilliancy. The chorus has been reenforced with the Arion Society. There is every prospect of a remarkable performance.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their first soiree of chamber-music, at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday evening. We were unable to attend, but from reliable sources we hear that the execution of the various pieces on the programme was all that conscientious study and technical ability could effect, or the most exacting taste demand.

The Harrison English Opera troupe gave two performances of the "Bohemian Girl" at Niblo's Saloon last week, both with immense success. The singers have vastly improved, and the orchestra and chorus were alike vigorous and excellent. We find the following sensible remarks in the *Musical Review and World*, and we quote them as an indication of the attention English opera is now attracting in art circles:

"There are no exclusively Italian operas any more, as little as there are exclusively Italian singers. The Germans, the English, the French, the Americans, the Russians have conquered the Italian stage, and the Italians themselves seem to be quite satisfied with the concession made to them, by adopting their language as the means of illustration. Now could not this be also done with the English language? The Germans sing in their own country Italian, English, French operas in German; why must we sing, or rather listen, to Italian alone? English opera ought to be *the* opera, the rule, while any other should not be but the exception, just as it is in Germany and France. This seems to us sensible and just, and eminently fit to cause a general real understanding of dramatic musical art, while the patronage of operatic performances in a language, which is only understood by the few, must necessarily produce a want of appreciation of all, what constitutes dramatic music. Let us first have an opera, sung in the English language, never mind, whether it belongs to the Italian, French or German school, and we shall soon have a school of our own. As to the singers, they will not fail to make their appearance. Our Italian Opera is already graced by one of American birth, gifted as any that ever came from a foreign land, and perhaps in no other city of the world could be found so much talent for singing as in New-York. The English opera company now performing in the Park Theatre in Brooklyn is another proof, that we are not wanting in talents for this class of entertainment. Mme. BORCHARD, and Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL have excellent, in many respects superior qualities for their tasks, and we are confident, if English opera should be only properly cultivated, and its importance well brought before the public, that in a short time a very valuable company could be recruited from the professional singers, now living among us. English opera ought not be neglected in this country, for it will do more toward cultivating the taste for music of the masses, than anything else."

The routine of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS' performance of the "Connie Soogah" was agreeably relieved, one night last week, by a modest and characteristic little speech which that gentleman was kind enough to make before the curtain. It was not our good fortune to be present. We are pained, indeed, to say that we have never heard Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS make a speech, but judging from this effort he must be an attractive orator. The only sensation that we ever remember him to have made—and our memory takes us back in an instant to the happy period of his obscurity—was on this occasion. By one of those accidents that sometimes occur, he succeeded in saying some thing worthy of criticism. That our reader may understand the pleasantry of the thing, we will mention that Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS has recently purchased a new American play. He is naturally and properly proud of the enterprise, and flutters with the same sort of cackling fondness for his treasure that a hen with one chick is supposed to exhibit toward her limited and highly exaggerated offspring. Let us not be unjust to Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS. He has several other plays. Do we not see them every year, and yawn, and wonder what is Fate and Eternity, and future punishment, and the object of virtue (in the absence of whisky.) When such things can be without overcoming us like a wet blanket? But of American plays Mr. WILLIAMS has not until now been the special and peculiar patrons. Well, then this new play the "Connie Soogah," by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, was brought out last week. It obtained a moderate success, which we did not fail to record. But—such is the frailty of human nature—we neglected to ascribe that success to Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Indeed, we did not hesitate to affirm, in the hardihood of long impunity, that the faults of the work arose mainly from the necessity that the author experienced of keeping this one actor constantly before the audience. In other words, we rudely implied and now distinctly affirm that the piece would have been better if the part played by Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS had been left out altogether. Upon this the player makes a speech. He takes the critic—to speak figuratively—by the scruff of the neck, and flagellates him, *coram populo*. This openhanded, warm-hearted, highly-cultivated Macenas says that the critics (or reporters, as he was civil enough to call them to show his breeding,) attacked the play, not because it was of a very ordinary sort, but because the author happens to be an American, and was, therefore, an object of just loathing and detestation to every one except an Irishman.

We shall not waste words in refuting a statement that is as mendacious as it is puerile. Journalism deals liberally with all matters of art; how liberally, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who has obtained a position through its toleration, may well know. The record of this particular sheet is clear. It has consistently, persistently, and vehemently upheld the just claims of Americans to the high places in art. But it has not [illegible] conceded them to every aspirant, or pushed [illegible] when a [illegible] countenance [illegible] the opportunity of saying, too, that able and brilliant pens, and earnest and simple spirits, are still devoted to the matter of histrionic notice; to this protection of all Americans; this exposure of all that is base. The blunt directness of the press may sometimes be a little harsh, but they are generally just; and on any question of merit there is always a unanimity of opinion that should silence all detraction. At all events an American, be he actor or playwright, has as fair a chance as anyone else.

But—and this is the question which we proposed to ask at the commencement of our article—what has Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS done for the American stage, that he should all at once become the champion of its drama, the castigator of its critics, the exponent of its genius? We will tell him. He, and his kind, have brought it down to a level of degradation that is unknown in any other part of the world; that is unrecorded in history; that is unspoken in the vivective of its hardest enemies. The "star" system is bad enough, but it must not be confounded with the "Irish Boy and Yankee Gal" system. Under both the drama deteriorates, but in the former we are privileged to hear people of talent; to listen to Mr. BOOTH or Mr. EDWIN FORREST. Crippled as the company may be by a sad *régime*, we are at least allowed to hear good English; to weep with human woe; to shudder at mortal anguish; to rejoice at eternal virtue; to go home softened by calamity, and meekly to avert the Furies as best we may. How is it with the Irish drama? A dreary quagmire of vile colloquialisms; a senseless chattering on the part of one or two artists, and a mean subservience on the part of every one else; a rancid humor of the whisky-bottle; a frantic glorification of the shillalah—these are its ingredients. Mix them as you will, their intrinsic worthlessness is the same. Does Mr. WILLIAMS imagine that by taking this play from Mr. GAYLER, he has furthered the cause of the American author? Let him disabuse his mind of the idea. Mr. GAYLER is a gentleman of talent and experience. He has written—as we took pleasure in stating—for Wallack's Theatre, and with a degree of success that was flattering and encouraging. Why is it, then, that he does not write more often in a similar happy vein of mingled intrigue and quaint characterization? Because our theatres are infested with actors—no, they are not actors, but "stars" of the Irish drama calibre; because there is nothing for a dramatist to do but to degrade himself to their level; to prostitute his talents to their low requirements. The ignoble lapses of the stage are always from excessive toleration. This "star" nuisance was so fostered. It will die with a small amount of ventilation; and as Mr. WILLIAMS has given us an opportunity of broaching a subject which we shall on some future occasion pursue, we thank him for his speech, and hope that he will speak again. We must add, however, that the less he says about American authors the better for his own cause. They owe nothing to him or his school, and are not likely to be flattered by his noisy championship of their cause.

The announcements at the various places of amusements to-night are as follows: At WALLACK's (first time this season), the "Clandestine Marriage;" at the Olympic, the burlesque of "Mazeppa," with Mr. FRANK DREW (first appearance) as the *Child of Mystery*, at NIBLO's, the "Connie Soogah;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man;" at BARNUM's, the same piece; at Hope Chapel, the "Stereopticon;" at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, the HARRISON English Opera Company in "Maritana;" at Niblo's Saloon, Mr. DE CORDOVA—subject, "Mr. Perkins' Thanksgiving Dinner."

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—Brilliant and highly varied feats of horsemanship and athletic skill continue to attract large and delighted audiences to the Circus, an establishment which, under the liberal and intelligent management of Mr. LENT, has become an extremely popular resort. The performances announced for the present week are of a very attractive character, the equestrianism of Mme. TOURNAIRE being especially noticeable for grace and skill. The afternoon exhibitions, which are given daily, are patronized and hugely enjoyed by throngs of juveniles.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. HARRISON having effectually demonstrated the fact that English Opera can be given with the material now available in the country, and having achieved the most absolute pecuniary and popular success by the production of the "Bohemian Girl," is now prepared to take a second step, and to-night will present at the Park Theatre WALLACE's charming work, "Maritana," with a good cast, including Mme. BORCHARD, Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL and a young débutant, Miss MYERS. There is every reason to believe the enterprise will be a success. The seats are already largely sold and there will doubtless be a jam.

EDWIN BOOTH AT THE ACADEMY (BROOKLYN).—Mr. BOOTH enters to-night upon the third week of a most prosperous and brilliant season at the Brooklyn Academy. The house on Friday last, on which occasion "Macbeth" was played, was literally packed, and the production was an artistic triumph. To-night "Henry the Eighth" will be given, with BOOTH as the crafty Cardinal, Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY and Mr. JOHN DYOTT. Four such stars are rarely found in one troupe, and the Brooklyn people not only should avail themselves of the opportunity on general principles, but should recognize the enterprise by a substantial evidence of approval due a liberal and a competent manager.

For other entertainments we must refer to our advertising columns.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTIONS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A course of practical instructions in book-keeping and business affairs can be obtained at OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH's Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. Separate rooms for private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Illustrations on the Oppressions of the People. Gayeties, Ludicrous Incidents, Important Events, and Live Subjects; also, Entertaining Literary Reviews of the Week; Political Criticisms, and Miscellaneous Subjects of great interest, in the *New-York Illustrated News*. Out to-day. Prepare for a laugh, a sob, and a great intellectual treat. See particulars elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall.—J. M. Strowbridge, Mrs. J. B. Cunningworth, H. Herstman and lady, A. N. Ackerman, E. L. Vanderburg, T. Hunt, Wm. R. Stearns and child, C. S. Richards, John G. Hynes, N. N. Toppen and lady, Miss Viola Pomeroy, Leander Bensing and lady, Chas Cooke, Mrs. A. J. Snyder and children, Jno. Smith, Edward H. Prindle, H. J. McGowan, James W. Wilder, Mrs. M. E. F. Thompson, Gilbert C. Hunting, Mrs. J. J. Comstock, Mrs. H. T. Simonds and lady, Miss Eliza McClure, Louis Cohen and family, N. Miner, J. H. White, Henry Tripp, Godfrey Oppenheimer, Robt. Long, Jno. Calahan, Louis Britzfelder, Dr. David Harper, Dr. L. G. Lyon, Jno. T. Wright, Jr., Peter Rasmussen and lady, A. S. Wall, Fred. Stine, Thos. Cochran, Jas. Newhall, John C. Bagley, Isaac Hartwell, Edward Landon, Henry P. Anthony, Wm. Burton, S. H. Buscart, J. N. Evans, Mrs. M. E. Munro, B. B. Farnham, Louis Wingard, G. H. Carter and family, J. L. Ball, G. W. Lenold, L. E. Willcomb, C. F. Huff, Jno. Dillon, Daniel Denel, R. L. Nevins, G. H. Hackett, Mrs. L. E. Johnson and children, Mrs. J. Gardner, Mrs. D. E. Hoff and son, J. B. Belcher and family, Mrs. A. C. Milliken, F. H. Wardner, Geo. Woodington, Lyman Wilcox and family, Mrs. E. P. Scott and child, S. G. Elliott, Capt. Lokovinis, Lieut. De Livron, R. S. Brown and lady, S. F. Duplex, and a full complement in steerage.

JAN. 17.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—D. S. Miller, Carl Schmohl, Mrs. Mary Wells, Mrs. Nial and child, T. Rindskopf, Dr. Meyer Schlesinger, Johanna Oppenheimer, C. Lewis, Alex. Kohler, wife and 3 children, T. Marletzky, F. Bettler, Nathan Falk, Fanny Stock, H. Appelbaum.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 25	Sun sets	5 01 / Moon sets. 2 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	3 56	Gov. Island	3 47 / Hell Gate. 5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .... SUNDAY, Jan. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship *Ariel*, Wilson, Aspinwall Jan. 8, at 12 M., [illegible] steamer Illinois, [illegible], and several other vessels.

Steamship *Teutonia*, (Ham.) Haack, Hamburg Dec. 23, and Southampton Jan. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. Had very heavy gales during the passage. Jan. 13, lat. 40 50, lon. 63 00, passed steamship Adriatic, bd. E.

U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, Baldwin, St. Thomas Jan. [illegible].

Steamer Parkersburgh, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Mercurio, (Aus.) Martolich, Trieste 60 ds., and Gibraltar 34 ds., with mdse., to Dunbil & Co. Has encountered very heavy weather most of the passage; split sails, lost jibboom, &c.

Brig H. Havelock, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Antigua Dec. 19, via Ragged Island 5th inst., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Clara Pickens, Rich, Stono Inlet 11 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Dashing Wave, Wiley, Portland, Me., with copper ore for Bergen Point, N. J.

BELOW—2 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W., very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17—Arr. brig Snow Bird, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

PER ARIEL.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Dec. 30, Am. bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; Jan. 1, Am. steamer Illinois, Babcock, New-York; 8d, Am. steamer Ariel, Wilson, New-York; Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York. Old, Dec. 30, Am. brig Costa Rica, Peel, New-York; Jan. 4, Am. brig Leviathan, Singer, Zaza, Cuba; 8th, Am. steamer Ariel, Wilson, New-York.

The ship Falmouth, Capt. Thomas N. Tucker, sld. the morning of the 8th inst.

VALPARAISO.—Arr. Dec. 13, Am. ship William D. Lowell, Montevideo.

CALLAO.—Arr. Dec. 17, Am. ship Bethiah Thayer, Rio Janeiro; Geo. Washington, Chinchas; Tigress, do.; Caroline Tucker, do.

Sld. Dec. 16, Am. ship Ceres, Chinchas; 17th, Trumbull, do.; 20th, Geo. Washington, France; 22d, Tigress, Amberes; 24th, Caroline Tucker, England; Metcalf, Chinchas; Bethiah Thayer, do.

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OUR USUAL

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IN THE PRICES OF ALL

HEAVY GOODS

WILL TAKE EFFECT THIS DAY.

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BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 18 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

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Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

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PATENT METALLIC AND CANVAS ROOFING.—Situation wanted by an industrious young man, competent to do the above business; satisfactory reference can be given. Address I. K., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ., PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly, JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Mersereau, No. 3 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 484 Broadway. P. McTERNEY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Fanning & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER, Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 4 Pine-st.

No. 11 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application. W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lewis, stopping with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 157 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 245 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 245 Water-st. WM. R. WATERBURY.

No. 61 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you. C. S. HOLLY.

No. 23 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1863.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at Hatch Boat [illegible], who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case. [illegible]

MEDICAL AND [illegible]

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, 8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others. Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Church, at New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir*: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen $5

Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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